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Norman

Schlüssel

in den Ausgaben in

Mothwoll's

vollständiger, theoretisch-praktischer

Grammatik der englischen Sprache

mit einer vollständigen Darstellung der Grammatik der englischen Sprache
in der Form eines Schlüssel- und eines Wörterbuchs

von
Johann Christoph Mothwoll

Verfasser der Grammatik der englischen Sprache
in der Form eines Schlüssel- und eines Wörterbuchs

Leipzig, 1805.

J. C. Mothwoll

Verfasser der Grammatik der englischen Sprache

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München, 1805.

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1805.

Schlüssel
zu den Aufgaben in
Rothwell's
vollständiger, theoretisch-praktischer
Grammatik der englischen Sprache.

Mit

vielen erklärenden Anmerkungen und Angabe der verschiedenen
Art und Weise, wie die Sätze im Englischen gegeben
werden können.

Mit

**Beispielen über das Analysiren und über die
Interpunktion.**

Zum

Gebrauch der Eltern, Gouvernanten und Derjenigen, welche die Sprache
ohne Lehrer studiren wollen.

Wissenschaftlich bearbeitet

von

J. S. S. ROTHWELL,

Professor der englischen Sprache und Litteratur.

"La connaissance des langues est utile à toutes
les conditions des hommes." *La Bruyère*

München, 1855.

Joh. Palm's Hofbuchhandlung.

299 = B.

Schüssel

in der Kunst der

Handel

vollständiger, theoretischer, praktischer

Grammatik der englischen Sprache.

1797

Die erste Ausgabe dieser Grammatik ist eine sehr nützliche und leicht zu verstehende Schrift, die sich für alle diejenigen eignet, die sich mit der englischen Sprache beschäftigen wollen.

“L'on ne peut guère charger l'enfance de la connaissance de trop de langues, et il me semble que l'on devrait mettre toute son application à l'en instruire : elles sont utiles à toutes les conditions des hommes, et elles leur ouvrent également l'entrée ou à une profonde ou à une facile et agréable érudition.”
La Bruyère.

zum

Verbrauch der Schulen, Universitäten und Bibliotheken, welche die Sprache ohne Fehler lehren wollen.

BIBLIOTHECA

REGIA

MONACENSIS.

“La connaissance des langues est utile à toutes les conditions des hommes.”
La Bruyère.

München, 1855.

Verlag von J. Neumann, Neudamm.

V o r r e d e.

Mit der Herausgabe des vorliegenden Schlüssels zu den Aufgaben in meiner „vollständigen, theoretisch = praktischen Grammatik der englischen Sprache,“ habe ich lange gezögert. Dies geschah, weil ich befürchtete, daß derselbe in den Händen des jugendlichen Studirenden, anstatt das Studium zu befördern, demselben nur hinderlich sein würde. Aber aufgefordert von vielen meiner ehrenwerthen Kollegen sowohl, als auch von vielen Eltern, welche ihren Kindern bei ihren Aufgaben behilflich sein möchten, und von Personen, die keine Gelegenheit haben einen Lehrer zu bekommen, habe ich mich endlich dazu entschlossen.

Den wirklich Fleißigen, Wißbegierigen, welche das vorliegende Werkchen mit Nutzen gebrauchen möchten, ist es kaum nöthig zu bemerken, daß man zuerst die Aufgaben gewissenhaft nach den gegebenen Regeln übersetzen muß, ehe man in dem Schlüssel nachsieht ob es richtig übersetzt ist oder nicht. Sonst kann man nicht erwarten daraus Nutzen zu ziehen.

Für Gouvernanten und andere Personen, welche meine große Grammatik mit oder ohne Hülfe eines Lehrers durchgemacht haben, dürfte vorliegendes Werkchen auch von besonderem Werth sein, weil dasselbe die vielfache Art und Weise angibt, auf die die verschiedenen Sätze im Englischen gegeben werden können. Die zahlreichen Anmerkungen und Erklärungen welche beigegeben sind, dürften auch Demjenigen, der in den Geist und in die Feinheiten der Sprache eindringen möchte, sehr erwünscht sein.

Es ist hierbei zu erwähnen, daß — wo nicht besonders bemerkt — die Sätze, wie sie im Texte stehen, am gebräuchlichsten und am besten sind. Einzelne Worte, welche in Parenthesen () geschlossen sind, können weggelassen oder gebraucht werden; dabei hängt viel vom Geschmaack des Schreibenden oder von dem Nachdruck, welchen man auf den Satz legen will, ab.

Die Beispiele über das Analysiren dürften Demjenigen von Nutzen sein, der jüngere Personen darin üben möchte.

Auch die Regeln über die Interpunction, welche — besonders beim Gebrauch des Komma — von den deutschen in vielen Fällen abweichen, dürften dem Lernenden sehr willkommen sein.

Indem ich für die freundliche Aufnahme meiner andern Lehrbücher verbindlichst danke, erlaube ich mir bei dieser Gelegenheit auf die neuen Auflagen meiner „vereinfachten Schulgrammatik der englischen Sprache; *New English and German Dialogues; The English-Reader*, und des „Englischen Uebersetzungsbuches und Briefstellers“ aufmerksam zu machen.

Stuttgart, im December 1854.

J. S. S. Rothwell.

Berichtigung.

Seite 9, Zeile 12 von unten lies:

I, he, she ~~was~~ (they were),

I, he, she (they) were,

| ich, er, sie war (sie waren).

statt:

| ich (er, sie, sie) war.

Key *)

to the Exercises in Rothwell's complete, theoretic-practical grammar of the English language.

I. Part. Etymology.

Chapter I.

Exercises on the Article corrected.

Definite Article, Rule I., page 85 (1) of the Grammar.

1. (2) The (3) English are very rich, the Irish very poor. — The father and the (4) mother of this child are both dead. — The uncle, the aunt, the niece and the nephew are in the theatre. — The Alps and the Pyrenees are covered with snow. — The houses in London are not very high; the streets are all well provided with footways. — The sun, the moon, and the stars, how beautiful they are!

Indefinite Article, Rule II., page 85 of the Grammar.

2. I see a man, a woman, and a child in the garden. — There is a horse, an ass, and a cow in the street. — At Munich there is a university. — It is a universal remedy. — He is a humorous man. — I know an Austrian, who has married an English-woman. — A European is not at all like an Asiatic. — A united family. — A minute, an hour, a week, a year, will I wait, but not (5) longer (6). — Have you ever seen such a knife? Yes, I have such a one.

* "Key" (Schlüssel).

(1) NB. Die Pagina stimmen mit denen der Aufgaben in der 5ten und allen weiteren Auflagen der Rothwell'schen "Vollständigen, theoretisch-praktischen Grammatik der englischen Sprache" genau überein.

(2) NB. Diese corrigirten Aufgaben sind, wie in der Grammatik, numerirt.

(3) NB. Die mit Cursivschrift gedruckten Wörter sind die, welche sich auf die Regeln beziehen.

(4) NB. Da der Artikel im Englischen das Geschlecht nicht bezeichnet, so braucht man denselben nicht zu wiederholen, folglich kann man oben "The father and mother, statt the father and the mother," schreiben. Hierüber siehe Reg. LX. S. 391 der Grammatik.

(5) NB. Statt "not longer" kann man auch "no longer" sagen. Hierüber siehe Anmerk. 30, Seite 356 der Grammatik.

(6) NB. Obigem Satz kann man ebenso gut folgende Wendung geben:

I will wait a minute, an hour, a week, a year, but not (vb. no) longer.

Chapter II.⁽¹⁾

Substantive or Noun.

Exercises on the Plural of nouns corrected.⁽¹⁾

Rule I. II. page 105 of the Grammar.

3. The *feathers* of these *birds* are very fine. — In the *gardens* of the king*) there are fine *flowers*. — I must buy two *books*, three *quires* of paper, six *pens*, and two *pieces* of sealing-wax. — The ⁽²⁾ *fathers*, the *mothers*, the *nephews*, the *nieces*, the *aunts*, and the *uncles*, sat all upon *banks* and *chairs* in the garden. — What beautiful *roses*, *tulips*, and *violets*. — These *houses* are very beautifully situated.

Plural continued. Rule III., page 105 of the Grammar.

4. In London there are more than six hundred *churches*. — Now I have attained all my *wishes*. — How many *arches* has London Bridge? London Bridge has only nine *arches*, but Westminster Bridge has fifteen. — Shakspeare's *witches* are excellent characters. — There were two *duchesses*, three *countesses*, and ten *baronesses* at the ball. — How many *monarchs*, *hierarchs*, and *patriarchs*, are there in the world? How many I do not know, but of great *monarchs* there are but few.

Pl. continued. Rule IV., page 106 of the Grammar.

5. In the United States of North America, the poor *Negroes* are still slaves. — How splendid are the *echoes* at the Lakes of Killarney!⁽³⁾ — Do you like to eat *potatoes*? Yes, very much. — The Greek *heroes* were the most celebrated. — Lady Montague has described the *seraglios* of the Turks. — His library contains few *folios*, it consists chiefly of *octavos*.

Pl. continued. Rule V., page 106 of the Grammar.

6. In England are the finest *calves*.⁽⁴⁾ — In the battle of Waterloo fifteen thousand Englishmen lost their *lives*. — In Paris there are more than sixty thousand *thieves*.⁽⁵⁾ — *Wives* should make their husbands happy. — Norway is still infested with *wolves*. — Two *halves* make a whole. — *Muffs* and *ruffs* are almost out of fashion. — *Dwarfs* are generally suspicious. — The *roofs* are all full of snow.

Pl. continued. Rule VI., page 106 of the Grammar.

7. The French *ladies* are celebrated for their politeness. — *Flies*⁽⁶⁾

(1) NB. Die Regel über die Bildung der Pluralform findet man S. 86—101 der Grammatik.

* Man kann auch sagen: "In the king's gardens," etc.

(2) NB. Ueber die Artikel, siehe Anmerk. 4, Seite 1, vorliegenden Buches.

(3) NB. Oben kann man auch sagen:

How splendid the *echoes* at the Lakes of Killarney are!

Siehe Reg. II. Seite 405 der Grammatik.

(4) Oder: The finest *calves* are in England.

(5) Oder: There are more than 60,000 *thieves* in Paris.

(6) NB. Will man im obigen Satz besondere Fliegen, die einen plagen u., bezeichnen, so muß man den Artikel brauchen; z. B.:

The *flies* are very troublesome

are very troublesome. — London is the largest of all the *cities* in the world. — Richard and John Lander have travelled through many *countries* and *cities* of Africa. They returned to Portsmouth from their several *journeys*, on 10th (*on the tenth of*) June, eighteen hundred and thirty-one. — The French and English *armies* have fought often and bloody against each other. — The *boys* have lost the *keys*.

Pl. continued. Rule VII., page 107 of the Grammar.

8. How many *pence* go to an English shilling? Twelve *pence* make a shilling, and a shilling is worth thirty-six kreutzers. — She did not like to be alone in a room, *where* (*besser: in which*) there were so many *mice*. — In my life I have never seen so many *geese* and *oxen*.⁽⁷⁾ — All men are *brethren*. — *Men, women, and children*, were all assembled, to see the Corpus-Christi Procession. — We must get our *teeth* examined. — My *feet* pain me. — He has more than twenty different sorts of *peas*. — She has *pease* to sell.⁽⁸⁾

Pl. continued. Rule VIII., page 107 of the Grammar.

9. Yesterday I met an *Englishman*, an *Irishman*, and a *Frenchman* at the concert.⁽⁹⁾ — He is a *countryman* of mine, and I prefer him to all my *countrymen*. — The Empire of the *Ottomans* ^(*oder Mussulmen*) has lost its greatest splendour. — All good *Mussulmans* ^(*oder Mussulmen*) must go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, *to the* tomb of the Prophet. — The *Dutchmen* ^(*oder the Dutch*) are a persevering, money-loving people. — The *Romans* have tried in vain to subjugate the *Germans*. — These *Frenchmen*, like the *French* in general, are very polite.

Pl. continued. Rule IX., page 107 of the Grammar.

10. How many *amanuenses* (*gebräuchlicher: secretaries*) has the Queen⁽¹¹⁾ of England? Probably five or six. — The *appendixes* (*gebräuchlicher als: appendices*) of this grammar will be found very useful and interesting. — It is very often impossible to explain the *arcana* (*oder secrets*) of nature. — There are thirty *errata* (*oder errors*) on one page. — Were there ever such *beaux* seen? — These *theses* (*oder exercises*) are proper for boys. — Lord Byron was one of the greatest *geniuses* of his time. — The *genii* of the wood protected him. — *Seraphim* and *Cherubim* stand round the throne of God. — The Italian *Literati* and *Virtuosi* were very celebrated. — What do you think of the *hypotheses* of Lord Brougham? I think them very ingenious, and his *memoranda* are very interesting.

(7) Man kann aber auch sagen:

I have never seen so many *geese* and *oxen* in my life.

(8) NB. She has *pease to sell* bedeutet: Sie hat Erbsen zu verkaufen.

She has *to sell pease* bedeutet: Sie muß Erbsen verkaufen.

(9) Oder: I met an *Englishman*, an *Irishman*, and a *Frenchman* at the concert yesterday. Siehe Reg. XVII. Seite 381 der Grammatik.

(10) Man kann auch ebenso gut sagen: *The Ottoman Empire, etc.*

(11) NB. Das Wort "*queen, king,*" etc. kann man auch mit einem kleinen Buchstaben schreiben; gewöhnlich aber schreibt der Engländer es groß, wenn es sich auf den regierenden Monarch bezieht.

Pl. continued. Rule X., page 108 of the Grammar.

11. According to the last *census* (1852), there are in London not less (*oder no less*) than two million, four hundred thousand, and some souls. — The ⁽¹²⁾ *deer* are wild, the *sheep* are tame. — *Swine* are dirty animals. — Have you heard the good *news*? No, what is it? The *news* is, that the Emperor ⁽¹¹⁾ of Russia has become very charitable. — In the Hungerford-market immense *quantities* of *fish* are sold for the supply of Westminster; particularly *salmon*, *turbot*, *mackerel*, *trout*, *stockfish*, *codfish*, *lobsters*, *oysters*, and other sorts.

Pl. continued. Rule XI., page 108 of the Grammar.

12. At least a thousand *horse* were drawn up on the field (*of battle*). — In Afghanistan the English lost nearly three thousand *foot*, and several *cannon*. — Nelson's fleet at the Nile consisted of eighteen *sail*; the French was stronger by seven *sail*, and had, besides, much heavier *cannon*. — In the year 1782, the combined French and Spanish fleets ⁽¹³⁾ attempted to take Gibraltar, but were repulsed by Lord Heathfield by means of innumerable red-hot *shot*. — He has shot a *brace* of partridges, two *brace* of woodcocks, and three *leash* of pheasants. — The quails and partridges were tied together in *braces*.

Pl. continued. Rule XII., page 109 of the Grammar.

13. What immense *business* is transacted at Lloyd's in London. The *income* of the Duke of Devonshire amounts to about five millions of florins a year. — Sir Robert Peel, former(ly) prime-minister of England, possessed considerable *knowledge* and *property*. He died in 1850. — I know a couple of young people who love their hair so much, that they make but little *progress* in English. — How great must the *power* (*od. strength*) of Hercules have been! — It is not in my *power* to help you. — The *small-pox* is no longer violent in Europe.

Pl. continued. Rule XIII., page 109 of the Grammar.

14. By exposure to the *colds* of winter, and the *heats* of summer, my health has been quite destroyed. — The summit of Chimborasso is covered with eternal *snows*. — The garden was overrun with *weeds*. — The periodical *rains* in India often last two months. — Good *heavens!* what have you done! Ah! we shall lose our *lives!* — Do you not hear the *cries* of the people? Ah! our *deaths* are certain!

Pl. continued. Rule XIV., page 110 of the Grammar.

15. What fine *cattle* those there *are*. — The *contents* of the letter astonished me very much. — The *environs* of London are very

(12) NB. Spricht man im ganz allgemeinen Sinn, so läßt man den Artikel weg, z. B.: *Deer* are wild, *sheep* are tame. Siehe Reg. X. S. 392 der Grammatik.

(13) NB. Im obigen Satz kann man auch das Wort "*fleet*" in der Einzahl brauchen, dann aber muß natürlich das Zeitwort mit demselben übereinstimmen, z. B.:

In 1782, the combined French and Spanish *fleet* attempted to take Gibraltar, but *was* repulsed by Lord Heathfield, etc.

beautiful. — A thousand *thanks*, my dear friend, for your beautiful christmas-box.

Pl. continued. Rule XV., page 110 of the Grammar.

16. What *wine(s)* do you prefer? I prefer the Spanish and Portuguese *wines* to the French and German. — He loves *gold* and *silver* more than his God, and *beer* and *brandy* more than wife and children.

Pl. continued. Rule XVI., page 110 of the Grammar.

17. Here is a *very fine pair-of-scissars* ⁽¹⁴⁾. — He has got a jacket, and a *pair of nankeen-small-clothes* ⁽¹⁵⁾. — Tell the servant to bring me the (*pair of*) *sugar-tongs*. — The gardener must get his *pair of shears* ground. — His master reprimanded him for having lost his *pair of compasses*. — Have you a *good pair of spectacles* (oder a *pair of good spectacles*)? ⁽¹⁴⁾ Oh yes, Sir.

Pl. continued. Rule XVII., page 110 of the Grammar.

18. How can I make *amends* for the injustice I have done you? — The Australians are the *antipodes* of the French, etc. — The *moderns* owe much to the *ancients*. — The Duke of Wellington has very beautiful *fire-arms*. — His *coat of arms* are ⁽¹⁶⁾ painted on his coach. — We should respect our *superiors*, and help our *inferiors*. — What delightful *lodgings* you have here! — The defeat of the Earl of Chatham, in 1809, in the Island (oder Isle) of Walcheren, brought no disgrace on him, as the *odds* were so great against him. — The book was made up of *odds* and *ends*. — The prisoner was tried at the last *quarter-sessions*. — Newton made great discoveries in *optics*. — Chalmers is highly esteemed (oder *respected*) as professor of *ethics*. — *Physics*, *mathematics*, and even *mechanics* and *politics*, were his principal pleasure(s). — Moist air is not good for the *lungs*.

Pl. continued. Rule XVIII., page 111 of the Grammar.

19. I should like to buy some *cloth*. — What sort of *cloths* have you? What sort do you wish? I should like to have some for a new suit of *clothes*. — Daniel O'Connel was the *organ* of the Irish people. — *Organs* were introduced into Christian ⁽¹⁷⁾ churches about the ninth or tenth century. — How beautiful the green *colour* is! — The French were obliged to strike their *colours*. — For all my *pains* I have got but *pain*. — By sitting so long in *vapour*, he has got the *vapours*.

(14) NB. Obiger Satz ist logisch richtig, grammatisch richtig, aber wäre es zu sagen:

“Here is a pair of very fine scissars”,

die obige Form aber ist im gewöhnlichen Leben so gebräuchlich, daß es schwer sein würde es ganz zu beseitigen. Siehe Anmerk. 7, Kap. IV. d. Syntaxis dieses Buchs.

(15) NB. Man sagt auch “*inexpressibles* (kurze Hosen); *pantaloon*s oder *trowers* (lange Hosen).”

(16) NB. Oben kann man auch “*is*” brauchen, indem man das Zeitwort mit dem Wort “*coat*” übereinstimmen läßt; im Plural ist es gebräuchlicher.

(17) NB. Das “*Christian, Protestant, Catholic, Mahomedan*,” etc. findet man mit kleinen Buchstaben geschrieben, mit großen aber ist es besser und auch als Bezeichnung von Secten u., richtiger.

Pl. continued. Rule XIX., page 111 of the Grammar.

20. Yesterday, ⁽¹⁸⁾ at the *Mr. Wilkinsons'*, I met the three *Miss Doblittles*, the two *Mrs. Lovemans*, the four *Master Williamsons*, and the two *Doctor Killemalls*. ⁽¹⁹⁾ — Which of the two *Lord-chancellors* do you consider the more learned; Lord Brougham or Lord Lyndhurst? Lord Brougham is perhaps the most learned of all *Lord-chancellors*, but Lord Lyndhurst is a greater lawyer. — Which of three *Queen-consorts* do you prefer, the English, the Portuguese or the Spanish? What a question!

Pl. continued. Rule XX., page 111 of the Grammar.

21. There were not (oder no) less than two *Attorneys-general*, two *Solicitors-general*, three *Chancellors* of the Exchequer, and some twenty *Knights-errant*, present at the banquet. — Old Thomas Parr, who lived a hundred and fifty-two years, had eight *sons-in-law*, and four *daughters-in-law*.

Pl. continued. Rule XXI., page 112 of the Grammar.

22. We have three *man-servants*, and two *maid-servants*; ⁽²⁰⁾ how many have you? We have but one *man-servant*, and two *maid-servants*. — Bring me two *wine-glasses*, and three *bottles* of wine. — Get this medicine made up, and take two *spoonfuls* every three hours; *but before taken, to be well shaken*. ⁽²¹⁾ — And Moses took *handfuls* of ashes, and scattered them towards heaven. — Cræsus, the old miser, had *housefuls* of gold.

Pl. continued. Rule XXII. page 112 of the Grammar.

23. Her *chickens*, *ducklings*, and *goslings*, form her principal pleasure. — The *manikins* and *lambkins* played peaceably (od. *peacefully*) with one another on the banks of a *brooklet*, which emptied itself into a *lakelet*, in the middle of which (*there*) was an *islet*, crowned by a *hillock*.

(18) NB. Oben kann man eben so gut sagen:

At the Mr. Wilkinsons', yesterday, I met, etc. Siehe Reg. XVII. S. 381 der Grammatik.

(19) NB. Beim Plural der Eigennamen mit oder ohne Titel ist folgende die allgemeine Regel:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In der Conversation bekommt der Name das Zeichen des Plurals, z. B.: | } "The Miss <i>Howards</i> ; the two Miss <i>Howards</i> ; the Mr. <i>Howards</i> ; the Captain <i>Howards</i> ." |
| 2. In der Aufschrift der Briefe, bekommt der Titel das Zeichen des Plurals, z. B.: | |
| 3. Bei verheiratheten Damen aber, weil "Mrs." zugleich Singular und Plural ist, muß der Name in beiden Fällen Plural sein, z. B.: | } "The Mrs. <i>Wilsons</i> ; (to) the Mrs. <i>Wilsons</i> ,"
man sagt aber:
"To the <i>Princesses</i> (<i>Countesses</i> , <i>Baronesses</i>) Moltke, etc." |

(20) NB. Oben kann man eben so gut sagen:

Three servant-men and two servant-maids.

(21) NB. In dem obigen Satz kann man auch, wie im Deutschen, sagen:

But before you take it, shake it well.

NB. "*Before taken, to be well shaken*" ist die Etikette an den Arzneiflaschen.

Chapter III.

Exercises on the Declension of Nouns and on the Saxon Genitive corrected. ⁽¹⁾*Rule I., page 115 of the Grammar.*

24. The favourite of *Queen Anne of England* was the Duchess of Marlborough. — The only son of the *Queen of Scots* ⁽²⁾ was James the First of England. — The patriotism of *Peter the Great, Emperor* ⁽³⁾ of *Russia*, was stained by many vices. — The celebrity of *George Gordon, Lord* ⁽³⁾ *Byron*, was founded on his talents, (*but*) not on his character. — Doctor Johnson is physician *to the* ⁽⁴⁾ *forces*. — *The mother of the girl* (*oder the girl's mother*) gave the money *to the merchant*, the bread and butter *to the boy*, and the book *to the aunt*. — He gave *each* ⁽⁵⁾ *of the workmen* five shillings. ⁽⁵⁾ For what? — Because they saved him *from the robbers*. — *From whom* have you heard the news? *From Mr. Knowall*. — The heat of *the sun*, and the mild, silver light of *the moon*, are very beneficial *to man*, and (*to*) ⁽⁶⁾ *the whole of nature*. — The history of *Spain* is sometimes very interesting. — The tops of *the mountain*, and the bottom of *the valley*, are equally agreeable. — Silk is soft *to the touch*.

Declension continued. Rule II., page 114 of the Grammar.

25. A lady made *a present* ⁽⁷⁾ of the half of a chest of tea *to a gentleman* ⁽⁷⁾, and he gave a part of it *to a friend*. — Have you ever seen the handwriting of *a Chinese*? Oh yes; in London I have seen *a Chinese*, and also his handwriting. — Lawrence Sterne, who made *a Sentimental Journey* through France and Italy, was *a humorist*. — The son of *a prince* married *the daughter of a baron*, and was obliged, on that account, (*oder and on that account (he) was obliged*) to give up a large estate *to a younger brother*. — I have bought a very beautiful watch of (*oder from*) ⁽⁸⁾ *a Jew*. — He spoke of *a man*

(1) NB. Die Regel über die Declination der Hauptwörter und über den sächsischen Genitiv findet man §. 13, S. 112 bis §. 21, S. 119 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. Der historische Titel der Königin von Schottland ist "*Mary, Queen of Scots*," die anderen Monarchen heißen "*King, queen of Scotland*."

(3) NB. Ueber die Apposition oder Erklärungsatz, siehe Reg. XXVII. u. XXVIII., Seite 418 der Grammatik.

(4) NB. Ueber den Gebrauch des Dativs in Fällen wie der obige, siehe Reg. XIII., Seite 411 der Grammatik.

(5) NB. Im obigen Satz sind drei Casus: "*each*" ist Dativ; "*of the workmen*" Genitiv, und "*five shillings*" Accusativ. Im Englischen aber wenn der Dativ vor dem Accusativ steht, so bleibt die Präposition "*to*," welche das Zeichen des Dativs ist, weg. Man kann aber oben den Accusativ vorsehen und dann muß man das "*to*" brauchen, z. B.:

"He gave *five shillings to each of the workmen*." S. Reg. XVI. S. 413 der Gramm.

(6) In der Regel ist es nicht nöthig die Präpositionen zu wiederholen, außer wenn man besonderen Nachdruck auf das Wort legen will. Siehe Anm. 20, Seite 542 der Grammatik.

(7) NB. Man kann aber auch den Dativ dem Accusativ vorsehen, und dann bleibt das "*to*" weg, z. B.:

A lady made *a gentleman a present* of the half of a chest of tea, and he gave *a friend a part of it*. Der Dativ nach dem Accusativ ist oben besser. Siehe Anm. 5.

(8) NB. Im obigen Satz wäre "*from*" richtiger als "*of*," das "*of*" ist jedoch gebräuchlicher. Siehe Anmerk. 1, Seite 113 und Anmerk. 1, Seite 529 der Grammatik.

who had twenty-nine children. — The book has been *written by* ⁽⁹⁾ a certain Mr. Freiligrath. — He has taken away my pen-knife *from my father*.

Declension continued. Rule III., page 114 of the Grammar.

26. How far is it *from Munich to Paris*? Six hundred English miles. — Have you *spoken of my friend*? No. — *To whom* have you *written*? *To my uncle*. — *By* ⁽⁹⁾ *whom* has this picture been *painted*? *By Mr. Kaulbach*. — A man, *given to pleasure*, was never a great man. — On our journey *from London to Paris*, we spoke only of Switzerland. — Charles is a good child, for he has made a present of his picture-book *to Lizzy*. — Whence do you come (*oder where do you come from*)? I come *from Switzerland*.

Exercises on the Saxon Genitive.

Rule I. II. III. IV., page 120 of the Grammar.

27. *Schiller's poems* have been beautifully translated *into English* ⁽¹⁰⁾ by Edward Bulwer Lytton. — *Milton's "Paradise Lost"* is a very sublime poem. But *Dante's "Divina Comedia"* is considered by many as still more beautiful. — *Helena's beauty* caused the destruction of Troy in the year of the World two thousand eight hundred and seventy. — One *man's fault* is *another's* (*oder another man's*) instruction. — *The queen of England's power* to do bad, is very limited. — *The father and mother's hopes* were lost on the death of *their only son*. ⁽¹¹⁾ — *John, Thomas and Samuel's books* are very fine. — That happened in *William and Mary's Reign*. — *Oscar the First, King of Norway and Sweden's army*, is not very great. — For *conscience's sake* I will do it (*oder I will do it for conscience's sake*). — I saw the book in *Felix's room*. — In the *marchioness's carriage* (*oder in the carriage of the marchioness*) sat *three* ⁽¹²⁾ *children of the duchess*. ⁽¹²⁾ — Have you seen *Charles's watch, Thomas's horse, the countess's carriage*? Yes, I saw them all in *St. James's Park* yesterday. ⁽¹³⁾

Saxon genitive continued. Rule V., VI., page 121 of the Grammar.

28. The *queens', duchesses', princesses', marchionesses', countesses', and baronesses' children*, are all very pretty and interesting. — The *lady's pride* was her greatest misfortune. — The *ladies' pride* (*oder the pride of the ladies*) was punished. — The *girls' bad behaviour* (*oder the bad behaviour of the girls*) was the shame of the

(9) NB. Man kann es als feste Regel annehmen, daß so oft der Satz passiv ist, man das deutsche „von“ mit „by“ übersetzen muß, z. B.:

Made by, painted by, loved by, hated by, killed by, taken away by (weggenommen worden durch) &c.

(10) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

“Translated into the English language”; obige Form ist jedoch besser.

(11) Oder, aber oben nicht so gut: “Their only son's death.”

(12) NB. Brauchte man oben den sächsischen Genitiv “the duchess's three children,” so bedeutet es, daß die Herzogin nur drei Kinder hat, mit dem Genitiv mit “of” setzt man voraus, daß sie mehr als drei hat. Man kann auch sagen: “Three of the duchess's children.”

(13) NB. Obige Construction oder Wortfolge ist die beste, man könnte aber auch sagen:

“Yes, yesterday, I saw them all (*oder Yes, I saw them all yesterday*) in St. James's Park.”

parents (oder *the parents' shame*). — The gentlemen's politeness delighted the ladies' vanity⁽¹⁴⁾. — To-day I dined at my brother's⁽¹⁵⁾ (oder I dined at my brother's to-day). — I come just from my friend's. — Yesterday I visited St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and to-morrow, I must go to Mr. Cash's⁽¹⁵⁾, to receive some money.

Saxon genitive continued. Rule VII., page 121 of the Grammar.

29. In ten years' time, I hope to be a rich man. — After (a) four years' suffering, I was cured at length by nature, *who*⁽¹⁶⁾ (oder *which*) is the mother of the healing-art. — Britain's sons won victory's crown (oder, nicht so gut aber, *the crown of victory*) on the Field of Waterloo. — We were scarcely (oder *scarcely were we*) a stone's throw from the house, when a terrible thunder-storm broke over our heads.

Chapter IV.

Exercises on the Gender of Nouns, and on the Prosopopeia⁽¹⁾ or Poetical Gender corrected.*

Rule I., II., III., page 132 of the Grammar.

30. The Prince and the Princess of Wales are heirs to the English crown.** — How many gods and goddesses have the Hindoos? Oh, many millions, for some of them worship even tigers and tigresses, lions and lionesses. — Have you read the affecting story of the Abbot Abailard, and (of) the Abbess Heloise by Pope? Oh yes; it is (oder 'tis) very beautiful. — The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who may well be reckoned amongst the most ancient peers and peeresses of England, are highly esteemed. — The Emperor and Empress of Russia are daily expected in Berlin (oder *are expected in Berlin daily*). — Do you know the English Ambassador, and Ambadress in Munich?

(14) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

"The politeness of the gentlemen delighted the vanity of the ladies."

Die Form mit dem sächsischen Genitiv ist die gebräuchlichste.

(15) NB. 1. In Ausdrücken wie die obigen "*at my brother's, sister's, friend's*", etc. ist immer das Wort "*house, lodgings, shop*," etc. verstanden; ist aber nur die Person selbst gemeint, so braucht man das persönliche Fürwort, z. B.:

He was with me, her, them, two hours.

Er war zwei Stunden bei mir, ihr, ihnen.

She came to me (to my brother).

Sie kam zu mir, zu meinem Bruder.

NB. 2. Sagt man aber „er war bei mir (bei meinem Bruder) gestern, aber ich (er) war nicht zu Hause, so ist es klar, daß er nur in meinem Haus, Logis war und nicht bei mir persönlich, folglich muß man im Englischen (so oft kein Hauptwort vorgeht) das Wort Haus, Wohnung, etc. hinzufügen, z. B.:

He was at my (his, her, their) lodgings yesterday, but I (he, she, they) were not at home.

Er war bei mir, (ihm, ihr, ihnen) gestern, aber ich (er, sie, sie) war nicht zu Hause.

Aber He was at my uncle's, cousin's, friend's.

Aber er war bei meinem Onkel, Vetter, Freund.

(16) NB. "*Who*" bezieht sich nur auf Personen, kann aber auch auf personifizierte Wesen oder Sachen angewendet werden; "*which*" wäre jedoch oben kein Fehler.

* NB. Ueber das Geschlecht des Worts „Kind“ siehe Anmerk. 5, S. 21 vorliegenden Buches.

(1) Prosopopeia is a figure in rhetoric, in which qualities or things inanimate are represented as speaking and acting like animate beings, and to which the English poet or orator may give whatever gender may best suit his purpose, or produce the greatest effect. Siehe Grammatik §. 29, S. 129.

** Oder "*to the Crown of England*."

Oh yes, Mr. Millbank; the *Ambadress* is young, and very beautiful. — I have seen many *Negroes* and *Negresses*, *Jews* and *Jewesses*, *giants* and *giantesses* in my life ⁽²⁾.

Gender continued. Rule IV., page 133 of the Grammar.

31. My *father* and ⁽³⁾ *mother*, my *uncle* and *aunt*; together with my *brothers* and *sisters*, *nephews* and *nieces*, are going for five weeks to the Isle of Man for sea-bathing. — He lived as a *bachelor* till he was fifty years old, and then he married a *girl* of seventeen ⁽⁴⁾. — In Gretna-Green, in Scotland, I have seen a *bridegroom* of seventeen, and a *bride* of fifteen (*years*). In that place people can get married for half a crown, without the consent of the *father* or ⁽⁵⁾ *mother* ⁽⁶⁾. — The Marquis of Westminster, who has only about fifteen thousand florins a day, has sold two fine *horses*, a *stallion* and a *mare*, for twenty-four thousand florins. — There were *kings* and *queens*, *noblemen* and *noblewomen*, *monks* and *nuns*, *earls* and *countesses* at the Procession. — My friend has a *bull* and a *cow*, a *buck* and a *doe*, a *cock* and a *hen*, a *ram* and a *ewe*. — Are Mr. and Mrs. Smith at home? No, Sir, but *Miss* and *Master* Smith are at home.

Gender continued. Rule V., page 133 of the Grammar.

32. Do you know my *cousin*? No, but I should like to know *her*. — Mr. Nimble amuses himself with his *dancer* (oder *partner*); *she* is really very pretty. — He is my greatest *enemy*, and *she* is my greatest *enemy*. — Oh, *he* is a *fool*. Oh no, but *she* is a *fool*. — How many *male* and *female* *painters* may there be in Germany? Oh, very many. — Who is the *author* of this work? Miss Crowquill is the *author* (oder *authoress*) ⁽⁷⁾. — How many *votaresses* (oder *female admirers*) and *female flatterers* she has!

Gender continued. Rule VI., VII., page 134 of the Grammar.

33. How many *servants* have you? We have four *man-servants*, ⁽⁸⁾ and three *maid-servants*, a *man-cook*, and a *woman-cook* ⁽⁸⁾, and besides those a *chamber-maid*, and a *children's-maid* (oder a *child's-maid*). — The parson ⁽⁹⁾ has a great many *male* and *female* *relations*, but

(2) NB. Man kann obigen Satz auch mit dem Adverb der Zeit "in my life" anfangen, z. B.: "In my life I have seen many Negroes, etc."

(3) NB. Im Englischen ist es nicht nöthig das zueignende Fürwort vor jedem Hauptwort zu wiederholen; siehe Reg. XX. Seite 456 der Grammatik.

(4) NB. Oben könnte man "of seventeen years" sagen, meistens aber wird das Hauptwort in solchen Fällen weggelassen; siehe Reg. V. Seite 175 der Grammatik.

(5) Im Englischen ist es nicht nöthig den Artikel oder die Präposition vor jedem im selben Kasus stehenden Hauptwort zu wiederholen; siehe Reg. IX. Seite 391 der Grammatik.

(6) NB. Man könnte oben auch den sächsischen Genitiv anwenden, z. B.:

"Without the father or mother's consent."

(7) NB. Es ist ein Unterschied zwischen "author und authoress" wenn sie bei Frauen angewendet werden; denn wenn man sagt: "Miss C — is the best author in England," so bedeutet es, daß sie alle Schriftsteller übertrifft; wenn man aber sagt: "Miss C — is the best authoress in England," so bedeutet es nur, daß sie alle Schriftstellerinnen übertrifft.

(8) NB. Statt "man-servants, maid-servants", kann man ebenso gut "Servant-men, servant-maids", sagen, und statt "woman-cook" kann man "cook-maid oder female-cook" sagen. Im Allgemeinen, wenn es nicht unterschieden werden muß, sagt man für Köchin bloß "cook" — Our cook is good, we have her long.

(9) NB. Wort "parson" ist nicht sehr gebräuchlich, im Allgemeinen sagt man:

Mr. N. od. the Reverend Mr. N. od. the Parish-Clergyman.

neither *male* nor *female* children. — I have a *he-cat* (oder a *tom-cat*) and a *she-cat*. — How few *he-asses* ⁽¹⁰⁾ and *she-asses* (oder *he-* and *she-asses*) one sees in Munich. — In the Zoological Garden in (*the*) Regent's Park, I have seen a *dog-fox* and a *bitch-fox*, a *he-wolf* and a *she-wolf*, a *male-elephant* and a *female-elephant*, *buck-* (*rabbits*) and *doe-rabbits*, a *cock-pigeon* and a *hen-pigeon*, a *pea-cock* and a *pea-hen*, a *turkey-cock* and a *turkey-hen*, and many other curious animals and birds. — The elder sister is a *blondine*, and the younger a *brunette*. — The voice of Xantippe was very shrill, it was more like that of a *shrew* than that of a *syren*.

Gender continued. Rule VIII., page 134 of the Grammar.

34. My *parrot* has hurt *its* ⁽¹¹⁾ wing. — Look at *this horse*, *it* ⁽¹¹⁾ is a fine animal. — *Regent-Street* in London is one of the finest in Europe. Oh, that *it* is, but yet *it* is not so broad as *Lewis-street* in Munich. — Have you seen the *University* in London? Oh yes, *it* is very fine. — The *Thames* is a beautiful river, but *it* is not so broad as the *Rhine*. — Do you like *spring*? Oh yes, but *it* makes me melancholy. — Do you know *Prince Albert* of England? I have seen *him*, *he* is a handsome man.

Poetic gender. Rule IX., page 135 of the Grammar.

35. Oh *anger*! how ugly *he* is! of the most beautiful child of nature, *he* makes a *Hecate*. — When the last trump sounds! then will old *Father Ocean* deliver up *his* dead! — *Time*, the mightiest monarch on the earth, destroys all; nothing can resist *his* power. — At last *the sun* rose; *he* awoke and vivified the slumbering children of nature. — And *Childe Harold's* heart was glad, when he saw *the Tagus* rolling *his* majestic tide into the sea. — *War* let loose *his* fury on Europe, till *death* had oversatiated (oder glugged) *his* avidity.

Poetic gender continued. Rule X., page 135 of the Grammar.

36. *Britannia* sits on *her* invincible throne, the acknowledged ⁽¹²⁾ queen of the ocean; *she* extends *her* strong but mild dominion over two hundred millions of men; *she* achieves in acts all that ambition ever imagined or desired. — *France* sends *her* superfluous sons to fight against the children of the deserts of Africa. — He that does not love his *native country*, can love nothing. Obey *her* then, for it is *she* that expels thee. — *Poesy*, *painting*, and *music*, are *sister* arts. — "My name", said ⁽¹³⁾ *she*, "*is experience*, many have ⁽¹³⁾ I saved from the brink of ruin; many who would not obey the dictates of *my sister*, *reason*, have been obliged to learn from me." — If the *moon* knew the villainies, which *her* light assisted (oder assits), would *she*

(10) Statt *he-ass* sagt man auch "*jack-ass*". Für Esel im Allgemeinen sagt man auch "*donkey*."

(11) In obigen und ähnlichen Fällen könnte man auch "*his* und *he*" zur Noth sagen, es ist jedoch nicht gebräuchlich.

(12) NB. Statt "*acknowledged*" findet man auch "*avowed*." *Acknowledge* bezeichnet das, was Andere als richtig anerkennen, *avowed* dagegen das, wozu man sich selbst bekennt.

(13) NB. Im höheren Styl und in der Poesie setzt man häufig das Zeitwort, den Nominativ oder Subject vor. Siehe Reg. II. Seite 405 der Grammatik.

not hide herself behind a cloud? — The death of his wife, and three (of his) children in one night, hurled *reason* from *her* throne, and left him a deplorable maniac.

Chapter VI. ⁽¹⁾

Exercises on the Names of Nations and Countries; Rivers, Mountains, and Cities or Towns.

Names of Nations. §. 34, page 152 of the Grammar.

37. The army with which Napoleon invaded Russia, in 1812, besides *French troops*, consisted of *Austrians*, *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Prussians*, *Poles*, *Westphalians*, *Hessians*, *Bavarians*, *Swiss*, *Piedmontese*, *Italians*, *Neapolitans*, and some regiments of *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. — There is no country which possesses so many books as *China*, and scarcely a people who attend the schools so diligently as the *Chinese*, for there is seldom a *Chinese* to be found, who cannot read and write his mother tongue. — The *Spaniard* is proud and lazy; the *Portuguese*, in general, is vindictive, vain, presumptuous, jealous, and ignorant; “strip a *Spaniard* of all his virtues, and then you have a *Portuguese*,” says the *Spanish* proverb. — An *Englishman*, a *Frenchman*, or a *German*, may be known everywhere, but any meagre, swarthy man, may pass for a *Portuguese*.

Nations continued. §. 34, page 152 of the Grammar.

38. The old (oder ancient) Parliaments of *Scotland* and *Ireland* have been united with the *English* since (the) 1st (oder the first of) January, 1801, and all three are called the United Imperial Parliament of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. — The *Norwegians* and *Swedes* are united under one crown. — *Poland* was divided between *Russia*, *Austria*, and *Prussia*, in 1793. — The religion of *Russia* is the *Greek Church*. — *Belgium* was separated from *Holland*, in (the year) 1831. — In the *Persian* language, there are about four thousand *German* words. — *Bavaria* was raised to (the rank of) a kingdom, in 1805. — *Algiers* was taken by the *French* on the 5th (of) July, 1830. — From *Germany* many people emigrate to *Brasil* (oder to the *Brazils*), *Mexico*, and the *United States*. —

Nations continued. §. 35. Rule I., II., III., page 153 of the Grammar.

39. The *English* distinguish themselves by their industry, the *Scotch* by their perseverance, and the *Irish* by their inconsiderateness. — And by what do the *French* and *Dutch* distinguish themselves? The *French* love glory, and the *Dutch*, first of all, money, and then God. — Yesterday I met two *Englishmen*, and four *Englishwomen*,

(1) NB. Das V. Kapitel der Grammatik enthält nur die Bedeutung der Endungen der Hauptwörter &c. Die Regel über die Namen der Nationen, Flüsse, &c. findet man Seite 152 &c. der Grammatik.

three *Frenchmen*, and five *Frenchwomen*, some *Scotchmen*, (and) *Scotchwomen*, *Irishmen*, and *Irishwomen*, and several other amiable ladies and gentlemen at Almack's. — Who is that woman there? She is an *Englishwoman*. — Who is the lady, with whom you have just spoken? She is a young *Frenchwoman* (oder *French lady*).

Nations continued. Rule IV., page 153 of the Grammar.

40. At the meeting of the naturalists in London, besides *Englishmen* and *Frenchmen*, there were *Germans*, *Romans*, *Normans*, *Bavarians*, *Belgians*, *Prussians*, *Italians*, and other nations present. — Have you ever seen a *Portuguese woman*, a *Turkish woman*, a *Spanish woman*, or a *Greek* (oder *Grecian*) *woman*? Oh yes, last week, I saw a *Portuguese lady*, and a *Turkish lady* of very high rank. — A *German gentleman* told it me.

Nations continued. §. 36. Rule V., VI., page 153 of the Grammar.

41. There are at present many *Chinese* under the *English* government in the Island of *Schusan* (oder *Tchusan*). — There are several *Japanese* scattered through the different settlements in *India*. — Two *Swiss*, three *Portuguese*, four *Maltese*, and several *Genoese*, lost their lives in the ship-wreck. — A *Swiss woman*, a *Japanese woman*, a *Chinese woman*, and a *Tyrolese woman*, are very different from each other. — *The Indians* are not handsome. — *The Persians* are warlike.

Rivers. §. 37 — 39, Rule VII., VIII., page 154 of the Grammar.

42. If we reckon the course of *the Thames* as one, *the Rhine* is five and a quarter, *the Danube* seven, *the Volga* nine and a half, *the Indus* five and a quarter, *the Euphrates* eight and a half, *the Nile* twelve and a half, and *the Amazon* fifteen and three quarters. — *The Carpathians*, one of the greatest chains of mountains in Europe, divide (oder *separate*) Hungary and Transylvania from Poland. — *The Alps* divide (oder *separate*) Germany from Italy. — *The Andes* or *Cordilleras*, an immense chain of mountains in South America, extend four thousand three hundred miles along the coast of the Pacific (Ocean), from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Maghellan. — When are you going (oder *when do you intend going*) to *India*? Next week I am going (oder *I intend going*) to *the East Indies*, to *the West Indies*, to *the Azores*, etc. — In spite of the Turks, the English have often passed *the Dardanelles*. — *The Pyrenees* divide (oder *separate*) France from Spain.

Towns. Rule IX., page 154 of the Grammar.

43. *Athens* was taken by the Turks from *the Venetians*, in (the year) 1688, and was raised to (*be*) the Capital of the present Greece, in 1829. Its (oder *her*) population is about 25,000, and is perhaps the most heterogeneous of any town of its (oder *her*) size in the world. *Greeks* in their wild costumes jostle *Englishmen*, *Frenchmen*, *Italians*, *Dutchmen*, *Spaniards*, *Bavarians*, *Russians*, *Danes* and

Americans in the streets of *Athens*. — *Brussels* is celebrated for *her* (oder its) *lace* ⁽²⁾. — *Buda* is united with *Pesth* by a long bridge. — *Florence* was taken by the French troops, in (the year) 1799. — Steamboats go every week from *London* to *Antwerp* and *Flushing*. — *Nice* is celebrated for the beauty and salubrity of *her* (oder its) situation. — The Glyptotheca and Pinacotheca, in *Munich*, contain one of the most beautiful collections of statues and paintings in the whole of Germany. — After *Rome*, the mistress of the world, *Milan*, *Venice*, and *Naples*, are the most beautiful cities of Italy. — *Leghorn* carries on a considerable trade with straw-hats.

Inhabitants of Towns. Rule X. 1., page 155 of the Grammar.

44. The *inhabitants* (oder people, citizens) of *Madrid* are great lovers of bull-fights (oder of the bull-fight). — The *inhabitants* of *Lisbon* are, in general, superstitious and dirty. — The *Viennese* (oder the *inhabitants of Vienna*) are a gay people, but the *Parisians* are still more so. — The *inhabitants* of *Berlin* (selten the *Berlinians*) are celebrated for their rude wit ⁽³⁾. — The *Hamburgers*, *Bremese* (oder *inhabitants of Bremen*), *Amsterdammers*, and *Londoners* are commercial people.

Inhabitants continued. Rule X. 2., page 155 of the Grammar.

45. My friend, Mr. Lovelady, has married a very beautiful *Roman lady*. — Two *Vienna men*, apparently of rank (oder gentlemen), and three *Vienna ladies*, went yesterday to Hampton Court, to see Raphael's beautiful cartoons, and also the giant-vine, which is, perhaps, the greatest on the earth. — I travelled (oder traveled) from *Munich* to *Paris* with two very beautiful *Berlin ladies*, and in the coach were also a *Petersburg gentleman*, a *Bremen gentleman*, an *Amsterdam gentleman*, and two *Lubeck ladies*. — On the way we spoke very much of the accomplished *Strassburgh*, *Francfort*, and *Dublin ladies*.

Inhabitants continued. Rule X. 3., page 155 of the Grammar.

46. In *London* you find many *natives of Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *Dublin*, *Edinburgh*, and also some (*natives*) of *Munich*. — In (the) *Regent's Park* yesterday, I met a *Paris man and woman*, a *Berlin man and woman*, a *Vienna* ⁽⁴⁾ *man and woman*, a *Roman man and woman*, a *Naples* (oder a *Neapolitan*) *man and woman*, a *countryman* ⁽⁵⁾, and a *countrywoman*, for, in *London*, you may meet with all sorts of people. — The *London children* are very pretty; the *Paris children* are also pretty, and amuse themselves delightfully in the *Tuillery gardens* with their nurses, who are generally *Norman women* (oder *natives of Normandy*).

(2) NB. "*Lace* (*Spitzen*)" wird in der Regel nur im Singular gebraucht.

(3) NB. Fügt man ein "s" hinzu "*wits*", so würde es Verstand bedeuten; siehe Regel XVIII., Seite 98 der Grammatik.

(4) NB. Spricht man von den Wienern im Allgemeinen, so kann man "*The Viennese* (oder *the inhabitants* od. *natives of Vienna*)" gleichgiltig sagen.

(5) NB. "*Countryman*, *countrywoman*" werden auch im Sinne von "ein Landsmann von mir, &c." gebraucht: "*He (she) is a countryman (countrywoman) of mine.*"

Chapter VII.

Exercises on the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives.*

Declension of Adjectives, page 158 of the Grammar.

47. The *vain* James the First of England was the son of the *beautiful*, but *censurable*, and *unfortunate* Mary Stuart. — The grandson of *old* Thomas Parr lived a hundred and twenty years. — The grandfather of *young* Parr lived a hundred and fifty-two years and nine months, and died in the year sixteen hundred and thirty-five. — The *intrepid* Blücher assisted the *valourous* Wellington at Waterloo. — Prince Albert is the *devoted* consort of the *young* and *amiable* queen Victoria of England. — What *beautiful* children, women, and also men, one sees in the streets of London. — Nothing could alleviate the *good man's* grief. — The *immortal* and *blind* Milton was sadly tormented by his bad wife, who was his Xantippe. — There are many *good*, but also (*many*) *bad* men, women, and children in the world. — Bulwer has written much *on the great* men and heroes of Greece. — Childe Harold's Pilgrimage has been written *by a great* genius, namely *by* Lord Byron. — In the year 1813, Davoust extorted thirty millions of florins *from the honest* and *industrious* Hamburgers, and then he drove the *poor* people out of the town, to die of hunger and cold.

Comparison of Adjectives. Rule I., page 168 of the Grammar.

48. To-day is *fine*, yesterday was *finer*, but the day before yesterday was *the finest*. — Queen Victoria is *young*, Maria da Gloria of Portugal is *still younger*, and Isabella II. (*gelesen the second*) of Spain is *the youngest*. — Sir Robert Peel is *sage*, Lord John Russel is *still sager*, but Lord Brougham is *the sagest*. — The lion in the Zoological Garden in the Regent's Park seemed *wild*, the tiger *still wilder*, but the hyenna was *the wildest*. — Periander of Corinth was a *wise* man, Thales of Miletus *still wiser*, but Solon of Athens was *the wisest*. — The *richest* man was Cræsus, *the poorest* is the miser.

Comparison continued. Rule II.—IV., page 168 of the Grammar.

49. The king is *happy*, the queen *happier*, but the crownprince (*oder prince royal*) (1) is *the happiest*. — The Spaniards are *polite*, the Germans *politer*, but the French are *the politest*. — The Roman ladies are *pretty*, the English ladies (*are*) *prettier*, but the Spanish ladies are *the prettiest*. — The Russians are *mighty*, the French *mightier*, but the English are, particularly at sea, *the mightiest*. — The Germans are *robust*, the Tyrolese *robuster*, but the Dutch are *the robustest*.

Comparison continued. Rule V., VI., page 168 of the Grammar.

50. Milton was a *learned* man, Roger Bacon *more learned*, but

* NB. Die Regel über die Adjective überhaupt findet man Seite 158 u. der Grammatik.
(1) In England heißt der Kronprinz "Prince of Wales."

Sir Isaac Newton was *the most learned*. — I am *compassionate*, you are more *compassionate*, but your grandfather is *the most compassionate*. — Holland is a *wet* ⁽²⁾ country, England still *wetter*, but Ireland is *the wettest*. — In Germany there are *big* people, in the Netherlands still *bigger*, but of all the men *whom* ⁽³⁾ I have ever seen, Daniel Lambert of Birmingham, who weighed five hundred and eighty-eight pounds, was *the biggest*.

Comparison continued. Rule VII., page 169 of the Grammar.

51. The Irish are *wretched*, the Poles still *more wretched*, but the Siberians are *the most wretched* of all. — I am *careful*, you are *more careful*, but your mother is *the most careful*. — Your brother is *careless*, your sister (*is*) still *more careless*, but you, yourself, are *the most careless* of all.

Comparison continued. Rule VIII., page 169 of the Grammar.

52. The Italians are *poor*, the Swiss *less poor*, and the Germans are *the least poor*. — The (oder *this*) child is *good*, this *less good*, and that *the least good*. — It was a *most disagreeable, tedious* affair. — The *very* ⁽⁴⁾ *finest* paintings (*which*) ⁽³⁾ I have ever seen, are those of ⁽⁵⁾ Raphael, Van Dyk, and Murillo.

Comparison continued. Rule IX., page 169 of the Grammar.

53. My pen is *bad*, yours is *worse*, but that of my brother (oder *but my brother's*) is *the worst* of all. — It is *far* from London to Paris, from Paris to Strassburgh still *farther*, but from Strassburgh to Vienna (*it*) is *the farthest*. — I came *late*, he came *later*, but she came *the latest*. — You were the *latter*, and Mr. Nibbs *the last*. — My lodgings are *little*, ⁽⁶⁾ yours are *less*, but those of my friend Wilson are *the least*. — The queen is *old*, the king is *older*, but the prime-minister is *the oldest*. — I am two years *older* than my younger brother, but two years *younger* than my elder sister (*ma sœur aînée*).

Comparison continued. Rule X., XI., page 169 of the Grammar.

54. In the *most difficult* enterprises, he was always the *foremost*. — They penetrated into the *innermost* (besser als *inmost*) part

(2) Im Allgemeinen sagt man lieber von Ländern daß sie "feucht (*humid*)" sind.

(3) In Fällen wie der obige, läßt man im Englischen meistens das beziehende Fürwort "*who, which*" weg; siehe Reg. XLII., Seite 467 der Grammatik.

(4) NB. Das "*very*" kann nur vor Adjektiven, welche mit "*er* und *est*" gesteigert sind gesetzt werden, in allen andern Fällen drückt das "*most*" das deutsche "*aller*" aus, z. B.:
She is *the most amiable* (beautiful) woman in the world. | Sie die allerliebsten würdigste (aller-schönste) Frau von der Welt.

(5) NB. In Fällen wie der obige, wo mehr der Begriff der ganzen Werke als der des einzelnen Stückes hervortritt, und wobei die Zeitwörter "*malen, schreiben*" u. weggelassen sind, braucht man meistens "*of*" statt "*by*", z. B.:

Have you read the *works of* Walter

Scott? (besser: *Walter Scott's works*?)

Aber: *By* whom is this work (novel, etc.)?

(*written, painted, etc.* verstanden).

It is *by* Walter Scott?

(6) NB. Statt "*little, less, the least*" wäre oben "*small, smaller, the smallest*" besser. "*Little*" bedeutet auch "*weniger*", z. B.:
You have *little* money, he has *less*, and I have *the least*. | Sie haben wenig Geld, er hat weniger, und ich habe am wenigsten.

of the forest. — A thrush sat upon the *uppermost* branch. — In the *southmost* (oder *in the most southern*) part of Ireland, snow but seldom falls (oder *snow falls but seldom*).

Non-comparative. Rule XII., 1 — 5, page 169 of the Grammar.

55. You must wash the wound with *luke-warm* water. — The Spanish ladies (oder *women*) have *coal-black* hair, and *milk-white* hands. — The soldier is *stone-dead*. — He is an *apish*, *foolish* man, with a *blackish* dress, and a *whitish* hat; he wore also a *silk-waist-coat*, a *gold-watch*, French gloves, and in order to set off his finery still more, he wore *wooden-shoes*, and had his purse filled with *copper-money*. — This ball is *round*, that there is *rounder*, and that is the *roundest*. — The extreme boundaries of the Kingdom are very *mountainous*. — The *principal* cause of the change, was the *universal* ⁽⁷⁾ (oder *general*) and *boundless* poverty of the inhabitants.

Comparison continued. Rule XIII., page 170 of the Grammar.

56. There is *more* glory in forgiving *than* in revenging. — He loves his *eldest* son (*son fils aîné*) *more than* his other children. — France is now *much more* powerful *than* Spain. — Delicacy of taste is *as rare* a gift of nature *as* true genius. — He is quite *as* good *as* he is courageous. — She is *not so* modest *as* (*she is*) beautiful. — He has *not so* many books *as* I, but he has much more money (*than I*). — *Such as* the books are, they are at your service.

Chapter VIII.*

Exercises on the Numeral Adjectives (Zahlwörter).

Cardinal numbers. §. 52, Rule I.—III., page 175 of the Grammar.

57. Louis (oder *Lewis*) the first, Ex-King of Bavaria, was born in the year *seventeen hundred and eighty-six*. — Victoria, Queen of England, ascended the English Throne *on the twentieth* ⁽¹⁾ of June, (in the year) *eighteen hundred and thirty-seven*; at that time she was *eighteen years* old, now (1855) she is *thirty-six*. — In April (oder *in the month of April*) *eighteen hundred and forty-three*, an ox belonging to the Duke of Wellington was sold for *seventy-three* pounds, *ten* shillings, and *eight pence*; he (oder *it*) weighed the immense weight of *two thousand, two hundred, and sixteen* pounds; that is, *twenty-two*

(7) NB. Das Wort "*universal*" darf nicht gesteigert werden, "*general*" dagegen kann man im Comparativ und Superlativ brauchen, z. B.:

Nothing is more general than sickly people. | Nichts ist allgemeiner als fränkische Leute.

* Die Regeln über die Zahlwörter findet man Seite 175 u. der Grammatik.

(1) NB. Statt "*on the twentieth of June, in the year 1837*," kann man eben so gut sagen: "*the 20th June, 1837, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven*."

He died in 1854 (oder *in the year 1854*). | Er starb im Jahre 1854.

Cwt. (hundred weight), and sixteen pounds. — The entire beer-consumption of London amounts, on the average, to *two hundred and eighty-eight millions* ⁽²⁾ of Bavarian quarts yearly. — According to the census of 1852, the population of London, the suburbs included, amounts to *two million, four hundred and thirty-six thousand, nine hundred and sixty* souls. — London is one of the healthiest of the great cities of Europe: in London *one* person dies yearly in every *forty-five*, in Paris *one* in *forty-two*, in Berlin *one* in *thirty-nine*, in Munich *one* in *thirty-six*, in Rome *one* in *twenty-eight*, in Naples *one* in *twenty-four*, in Vienna *one* in *twenty-six*, and in Amsterdam *one* in *twenty-two* of the whole population. — My servant ⁽³⁾ has bought *two* pounds of sugar, *four* pounds of tea, and *one* pound of coffee. — Yesterday I bought books for *one* ⁽⁴⁾ *hundred and* ⁽⁴⁾ *fifty* florins, paper for *twenty-one* florins, and pens and ink for *one* florin.

Cardinal Numbers continued.

Rule IV. V. d., e., page 176 of the Grammar.

58. *Thousands* of men (oder persons od. people) emigrate yearly from England and Ireland to America, Australia, and other colonies. — *Millions* of men (oder persons) have died for their religion. — *Hundreds* of men lose their *lives* yearly by shipwreck on the Irish coast. — *Six* years ago, the smallest man in the whole of the English army, which consists of *one* hundred and twenty-one thousand, *one* hundred and twenty-one men, was *five feet eight* ⁽⁵⁾ English measure, which is about six feet Bavarian, but now the standard is *five feet six (inches)*. — The immortal Newton, who died in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-seven, was a man of *eighty-five* (years). — The queen of England drives *a coach and eight*, the nobles *four* and *six*. — He has *a one-horse chaise*, and *a chaise and pair*.

Ordinal Numbers. Rule I. II., page 183 of the Grammar.

59. Who were the seven wise men (oder sages) of Greece? *The first* was Bias of Priene; *the second*, Chilo of Lacedaemon; *the third*, Cloebulus of Lindi; *the fourth*, Periander of Corinth; *the fifth*, Pittacus of Mitylene; *the sixth*, Solon of Athens; and *the seventh*, Thales of Miletus. — Socrates was obliged to drink poison in *the seventieth* year of his life (oder age). — The celebrated Lord Byron died of a fever at Missolonghi, *on the nineteenth* (oder 19th) of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in the *thirty-seventh* (oder 37th) year of his age

(2) NB. Statt "*millions of Bavarian quarts*" kann man auch sagen: "*Two hundred and eighty-eight million Bavarian quarts.*"

Twenty million pounds sterling oder *twenty millions of pounds sterling.*

(3) NB. Spricht man im Allgemeinen so sagt man "*servant*," welches sowohl männlich als weiblich ist; ist es aber nöthig es genauer zu bezeichnen, so sagt man: "*my man-servant*," "*my maid-servant*," etc.

(4) NB. Das "*one*" vor und das "*and*" nach dem Zahlwort "*hundred*" dürfen nie (wie im Deutschen) weggelassen werden.

(5) NB. Oben kann man auch "*five feet eight inches*" sagen, die obige Form ohne "*inches*" ist jedoch gebräuchlicher.

(oder *life*). — In the *first* part, ⁽⁶⁾ *first* chapter, *first*, *second* and following pages, are to be found the directions for using *this* Grammar. — *George the Third* (oder *George III.*) of England was father of *William the Fourth* (oder *William IV.*), and grandfather of *Victoria the First* (oder *Victoria I.*). — *Leo the Tenth* (oder *Leo X.*, gelesen *Leo the tenth*) was a munificent patron of learning and the arts. — Paris, the *fifteenth* of December, 1853 (oder Paris, 15th ⁽⁷⁾ oder the 15th of December, 1853). — Munich, the *first* of January, 1854 (oder Munich 1st January ⁽⁷⁾ oder the 1st of January, 1854) ⁽⁸⁾.

Quotation Numbers, etc. Rule III, IV., page 183 of the Grammar.

60. I do not think that England will ever entirely conquer China. Why not? *First* ⁽⁹⁾, England has very little to gain by it; *secondly*, there are in China no wide roads for the transport of cannon, provisions, and military stores; *thirdly*, it is no trifle to carry on war against three hundred and thirty millions of men. — *Once, twice*, yes, more than *a hundred times*, I have told you, that the pronoun *I*, as well as all adjectives derived from countries and people (oder *nations*), such as *English, French, etc.*, must be written with *capital letters*. — I have been *several* (oder *different*) *times* in Paris, and have consulted the celebrated Homeopath Hahnemann *many times*. — Do you know that I am thirty years old to-day? Why should I not know it, for that (oder *this*) is not the *first time*, but the *fiftieth time*, that you have told me that these ten years.

Multiplicativa. Rule V., VI., VII., page 184 of the Grammar.

61. On the banks of the Shannon, in Ireland, the soil is so excellent, that it yields all that is sown *ten* ⁽¹⁰⁾, *twelve, fifteen*, nay *a hundredfold*. — In the Royal library at Paris, there are nearly *double* (oder *twice*) as many books, and more than *treble* (*triple* oder *three times*) as many manuscripts as in that in St. Petersburg. — My friend has a (oder *one*) gun with *a single* (oder with *one*) *barrel*, and two with *double barrels*. — VI. Buy me two *quires of paper*, but it must be of *one sort*. — There are *many sorts* of people in the world. — I have heard him tell the story in *ten different*

(6) NB. Statt wie oben, kann man auch sagen:

In part the *first*, chapter the *second*, the *first*, *second* and following pages.

(7) NB. Die letztere Form wird immer bei Daten von Briefen gebraucht.

(8) NB. Ueber die Grundzahlen und Ordnungszahlen ist hier zu bemerken, daß bei den Ausdrücken "die zwei (beiden) ersten, die drei letzten &c.," wenn man im Englischen die Priorität bezeichnen will, so sagt man: "*the two, three, four first*," z. B.: The *two* (*three, four*) *first* scholars in the class are the best, the *two* (*three, etc.*) *others* are idle.

Die zwei (drei, vier ersten) Schüler in der Klasse sind die besten, die zwei (drei &c.) andern sind träge.

The *first two* (*three, four, etc.*) dagegen bezeichnet eine Reihe "von zweien, dreien, &c.," z. B.: The *first two* in the row are cherry-trees; the *next two* are pear-trees, and the *other two* are apple-trees.

Die zwei ersten in der Reihe sind Kirschbäume; die zwei nächsten sind Birnbäume und die zwei andern Apfelbäume.

(9) NB. Man findet bisweilen "*firstly*" statt "*first*", die letzte Form ist jedoch die richtige.

(10) NB. Wenn, wie oben, mehrere Zahlen auf einander folgen, so ist nicht nöthig das Wort "*fold*" nach jeder zu wiederholen.

ways. — VII. The old miser has but *one pair of boots*, but he has *two brace of pistols* to guard his money. — Yesterday I saw a *covey of partridges*, a *bevy of quails*, a *leash of pheasants*, a *pack of dogs*, a *flock of sheep*, a *flock of birds*, and a *herd of oxen*, *cows* and *swine* ⁽¹¹⁾. — Sophocles and Euripides, two celebrated tragic poets (*oder writers*), were *both Athenians*. — *Gloves and boots* are only sold *in pairs*.

Fractional Numbers. Rule VIII., page 184 of the Grammar.

62. A German mile is about *four miles and a half* English ⁽¹²⁾, a Russian werst is *three quarters* of an English mile, a Polish mile is *three miles and a half* English (*measure*). — I hope to be able to go to London in *a month or two* ⁽¹³⁾, and I shall remain there *six weeks* ⁽¹⁴⁾. — I should like to have *a quarter of a pound* ⁽¹⁵⁾ of tea, *ten oranges*, *two dozen* (*bottles verstanden*) and *a half of* ⁽¹⁶⁾ Sherry, *three pounds and a half* of loaf-sugar, and then tell me how much they all cost. All together, they cost *one pound, eighteen (shillings)*, and *ten pence halfpenny*. That appears to me *one (shilling)* ⁽¹⁷⁾ and *sixpence* too dear. — The duty of London alone amounts to *eleven million four hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds sterling*, which is nearly *the half* of the duty, and *the fifth* of the whole income of the State. — *Two thirds*, even *three fourths* of the National debt of England, belong to persons of the middle or lower classes. — *Four fifths* of the London houses are small (*oder little*). — I should like to have *as much wine again*, and also *as much water again*. — The *twos* and *threes* have lost, the *sixes* and *tens* have won.

Time, the hour. Rule IX., page 185 of the Grammar.

63. What o'clock is it? *A quarter past twelve*. — Is it really so late? I beg your pardon, I mistake, it is but *a quarter to twelve* (*oder a quarter before twelve*, *oder, aber feltener: three quarters past eleven*). — At what o'clock do you usually get up? Generally (*oder usually*) at *half past five*, but sometimes it is *within ten minutes of six* before I am dressed. — In *a quarter of an hour* I must be in the theatre, and now it is *twenty-five minutes past* (*oder after*) *seven*.

(11) NB. Statt "*a herd of swine*" sagt man auch "*a drove of swine*".

(12) NB. Oben wird "*measure* (nach englischem Maass)" ausgelassen; man kann aber auch sagen: "*four English miles and a half*".

(13) NB. Bisweilen trifft man in englischen Büchern "*one or two months*", welches jedoch als unrichtig zu betrachten ist, weil man nicht "*one months*" sagen darf.

(14) NB. Im Englischen darf man nie "*one month and a half, two months and a half*," etc. sagen, sondern: *six weeks, ten weeks*, etc., man sagt aber: "*two, three, four months, a quarter of a year, half a year*, etc.

(15) NB. Statt "*a quarter of a pound*" sagt man "*a quarter of tea, sugar*" etc.; man muß aber "*half a pound*" sagen.

(16) NB. Im Englischen, wie im Französischen, muß man nach allen Wörtern, welche "*a s Gewicht, Maß, einen Theil von Etwas* etc." bezeichnen, die Präposition "*of*" nachsetzen. Siehe Reg. IV. Seite 407 der Grammatik.

(17) In allen Fällen, wie die obigen, kann man das Wort "*shilling(s)*" weglassen.

Chapter IX.

Exercises on the Pronouns corrected. ⁽¹⁾**Personal pronoun**, §. 65—69, page 190 of the Grammar.

64. *I* saw *you* in the street yesterday, but *you* did not see *me*. — *I* will give *you* ⁽²⁾ the book, if *you* will return *it* (to) *me* ⁽³⁾ tomorrow. — *He* has given *me* and *her* money (oder *he* has given money to *me* and to *her*.) — *I* saw *them* this morning, and *they* told *me* (that) *they* had something to say to *you* (oder to tell ⁽⁴⁾ *you*). — *We* are happy that *we* have seen *you*; will *you* come with *us*? With pleasure. — *I* have taken *it* away from *her*, *she* from *him*, and *he* from *them*. — To whom does this child ⁽⁶⁾ belong? *It* ⁽⁵⁾ belongs to *me*, to ⁽⁶⁾ *her*, to *him*, to *us*, to *them*, to *you*. — Think of *me*, *him*, ⁽⁶⁾ *her*, *us*, *them*. — Between *us* (oder *ourselves*), *I* think that Mr. Goodfornothing is no better than *he* should be. — Without *you*, *me*, *her*, *them*, *he* will be able to do nothing (oder *he* will not be able to do any thing.) — *She* has spoken of *me*, *her*, ⁽⁶⁾ *him*, *us*, *you*, *them*. — This book has been written by *me*, *him*, ⁽⁶⁾ *her*, *us*, *you*, *them*. — *It* is fine weather to-day, but *it* is a little sultry. — Where is my *watch*? Have you seen *it*? Yes, *it* is lying on the table. — There is the brush, bring *it* *me* (oder to *me*). — The *hat* is pretty, but *it* is too small (oder tight). — Are you then rid of *him* at last? — How shall *I* get rid (oder shut) of *her*, of *them*? You can very easily get rid (oder shut) of *her* (of *them*), if you will.

It is I (*ich bin es*) &c. §. 70—72, page 192 of the Grammar.

65. *Is it you*, whom I met two years ago in London? Yes, *it is I*, and I am happy to see you again. — *It was he* who told you, that *it was I* who spoke bad of you. — *Is it she* or her sister? *It is she*. — *It was you* who wished to go with me to Paris (oder to go to Paris with me). — *Was it they* who were married last week? Yes, *it was they*. — *Is it she*, or her brother, who is going

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die persönlichen und andern Fürwörter findet man Seite 186—224 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. Man kann aber auch sagen: "*I will give the book to you*", die obige Form aber, wo der *Dativ* dem *Accusativ* vorsteht, ist — außer in Fällen, wie die folgenden — gebräuchlicher: *I will give the book to you, but not to him.* Ich will Ihnen das Buch geben, ihm aber nicht.

(3) NB. Wo zwei Fürwörter auf einander folgen, wird das "*to*" beim *Dativ* häufig weggelassen. Siehe Reg. XVI. Seite 413 der Grammatik.

(4) NB. Das "*tell*" hat im obigen und ähnlichen Sätzen etwas von der Bedeutung des Mittheilens, was "*say*" nicht hat. Siehe Anmerk. 106 Seite 340 der Grammatik.

(5) NB. Das Wort "*child* (Kind)," kann man, im Englischen, als männlich, weiblich, oder sächlich betrachten. Ist es ein junges Kind, oder man weiß nicht, ob es männlich oder weiblich ist, so braucht man "*it*," in andern Fällen braucht man "*he*" oder "*she*," demnach es ein Knabe oder ein Mädchen ist, z. B.:

Thomas is a good child, but he is ill.

Mary is a good child, but she is ill.

What a nice little child, but it is ill.

Thomas ist ein gutes Kind, aber es ist krank.

Marie ist ein gutes Kind, aber es ist krank.

Was für ein niedliches Kindchen, aber es ist krank.

(6) NB. Wo mehrere Fürwörter auf einander folgen, ist es nicht nöthig, die Präposition jedesmal zu wiederholen: *It belongs to me, her, him, them, etc.*

to Rome? *It is not she, it is her sister* who is going there. — Who calls? *It is I.* — Are you *the father* of the child? Yes, *I am he.* ⁽⁷⁾ — *There were twenty-four of us* ⁽⁸⁾ who dined at the Clarendon, where the dinner cost us a hundred and twenty guineas. — *There were but few of them* present. — How many of you were *(there)* of the party? Oh, *there were* (oder *there was*) a tolerable number of us.

Possessive Pronoun. §. 76, page 198 of the Grammar.

66. Good morning, *my* friend, how do you do, and how are *your* brother, and *his* amiable lady? Thank you, they are very well, but *their* children have the measles. — Think not, *my* daughter, that *thy* ⁽⁹⁾ sincerity, *thy* open-heartedness, *thy* pure and delicate taste, even *thy* graces, can protect thee from the calumny of the wicked world. — *My* wife, ⁽¹⁰⁾ *my* brother, *my* ⁽¹¹⁾ child, and *my* friends, intend to go (oder *intend going*) to Bath next summer. — *Our* Father, who *art* in heaven. — *Are your father and mother* at home? Oh yes, Sir, and *my* sisters also. — The villain! he has robbed me of *my* money. — I have given the letter to *your* brother. — Have you seen *my* uncle? No, but I have seen *your* aunt and *our* friends. — The Count has *spoken of my* friend. — He has *taken away* a book from *my* friend, ⁽¹²⁾ which has

- (7) NB. Hinsichtlich des Gebrauchs des "*It is I; I am he, etc.*" stimmt die englische Sprache mit der französischen ziemlich überein; z. B. fragt man mittelst eines Fürworts: "*Is it he* (ist er es) u.?" so muß man mit "*It is he* (er ist es)" u. antworten; fragt man aber mit einem Hauptwort: "*Is he (are you) the man* (ist er (sind Sie) der Mann u.?" so muß man mit "*yes, I am he* (ich bin es), *he is* (ja, er ist es)", eigentlich "*he is he*" antworten. Französisch: *Est-ce lui? Oui, c'est lui. — Est-il l'homme? Oui, il l'est.*

Da aber das "*he is he, she is she* (er, sie ist es), *you are you, they are they* (Sie, sie sind es)" als Antwort auf eine Frage, welche mittelst eines Hauptworts gestellt, schlecht klingen würde, so läßt man das wiederholte "*he, she, you, they*" weg, man kann aber das entsprechende Hauptwort hinzufügen, z. B.:

Is he the father? Yes, *he is* (the father).

Is she the mother? Yes, *she is* (the mother).

You are the officer who said it? Yes, *you are he.*

Are those the persons? Yes, *they are.*

Are you (they) ill? Yes, *I am* (they are).

Ist er der Vater? Ja, er ist es.

Ist sie die Mutter? Ja, sie ist es.

Sie sind der Officier, der es mir sagte? Ja, sie sind es.

Sind das die Personen? Ja, sie sind es.

Sind Sie (sie) krank? Ja, ich bin (sie sind) es.

NB. 2. Daß "*I am he, I am she, we are they*" werden immer als Antwort auf entsprechenden mit Hauptwort gestellten Fragen, gebraucht.

NB. 3. Dasselbe ist der Fall, wenn man eine Frage mit "*who* (wer)" stellt, z. B.:

Who are you? *I am he* (nämlich *the man, etc.*) whom you met yesterday.

Wer sind Sie? Ich bin es, den Sie gestern trafen.

- (8) NB. Statt: "*there were twenty of you, us, them etc.*" kann man auch, wie im Deutschen sagen:

We were twenty, you were ten, and they were only six.

Wir waren zwanzig, Ihr waret zehn und sie waren nur sechs.

- (9) NB. In Sätzen wie der obige, welche zu dem höheren oder erhabenen Styl gehören, kann man "*thy* oder *your*" brauchen; im vertraulichen oder gewöhnlichen Styl darf man aber "*thou, thy*" nie anwenden:

Think not, *my* daughter, that *your* sincerity, *your* open-heartedness, etc. wäre oben auch ganz richtig. Siehe Anmerk. 6—7 S. 187 der Grammatik.

- (10) NB. Wenn der gebildete Engländer von seiner Frau spricht, sagt er meistens "*Mrs.*" mit dem Familien-Namen, eben so die Frau sagt eher "*Mr. N., etc.*", als "*my husband.*" Oben jedoch ist es besser "*wife*" anzuwenden.

- (11) NB. In der Regel ist es nicht nöthig, die zueignenden Fürwörter vor jedem Hauptwort zu wiederholen; oben aber ist es besser, weil "*My wife and brother,*" könnte auch "*meine Frau und ihr Bruder*" heißen.

- (12) NB. Oben kann man auch sagen:

From my friend, he has taken away a book, which has been written by, etc.

been written by *my* female friend. — I have lost *all my* fortune (oder *my whole* fortune).

For my sake, &c. §. 77, page 199 of the Grammar.

67. If you will not spare your life *for your own sake*, do it *for my sake*. — *For God's sake*, Sir, help me. — Take it and keep it *for her sake*. — Why has he left the town? Because it was too hot for him *on account of debt*.

Pronoun in English, article in German.

§. 78, page 199 of the Grammar.

68. I have hurt *my finger*. — He has dislocated *his shoulder*. — We are washing *our hands and feet*. — She has taken away *my book* (from me kann man hinzufügen). — Is *your* mother or father at home? No, but *my* brother and sister, and also *my* cousins (oder *and my cousins also*), are at home. — The irritable young lady gave him *a slap in the face*, which politeness he returned, by giving her *a box on the ear*. — He fell from the third story and *gave up the ghost*. — He took me by the hand (oder *he took my hand*), and led me to his wife (oder lady) and amiable (oder lovely) ⁽¹³⁾ daughters.

Possessive absolute. §. 79, page 200 of the Grammar.

69. The fault was not *mine* but *yours* or *his*. — His story is short and entertaining, mine is long and tedious. — Is this book *yours*? Yes, it is *mine*. — The horse which was *his*, is now *ours*. — This house is *his*, and this garden *hers*. — You have taken (away) some of *mine*, (of) *his*, (of) *ours*, (of) *theirs*, from my friend. — Put the book to *mine*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*. — The tea is good, but *its* taste is bitter.

Possessive continued. §. 81, page 200 of the Grammar.

70. A friend of *mine* ⁽¹⁴⁾ would like to make your acquaintance. — A relation of *his* has received a pension. — Two servants of *his* robbed him. — Mr. Syntax, a pupil of *mine*, learned to speak and (to) write English quite well in six months.

Reflective and reciprocal Pronoun.

§. 83—84, page 203 of the Grammar.

71. Well, what have you to say *for yourself*? I have enough to say *for myself*. — He *himself*, she *herself*, told it me. — You *yourself*, they *themselves*, have made him unhappy. — We often wrong *ourselves* ⁽¹⁵⁾. — I wrote to *himself* ⁽¹⁶⁾ from London. — We have

(13) "Amiable" bedeutet "liebenswert", "lovely" bedeutet "lieblich".

(14) Statt der obigen Form kann man auch sagen:

One of my friends; one of his relations; two of his servants, etc. A friend of ours oder one of our friends; one of her (their) children oder a child of hers (theirs).

(15) NB. In allgemeinen Sätzen, wie der obige, kann man auch ebenso gut sagen:

"People often wrong themselves." Siehe Reg. XI. S. 449 der Grammatik.

(16) I myself wrote to him from London. | Ich selbst schrieb ihm von London.

heard the matter *from yourself* ⁽¹⁷⁾. — Who has done that? *We ourselves* have done it (oder *we have done it ourselves*), and no one (oder *nobody*) else. — *You your ownself*, my dear friend, have told it me. — We see *each other* (oder *one another*) nearly every day. — They love *each other* (oder *one another*) tenderly. — They fought a duel *with each other* ⁽¹⁸⁾ yesterday morning, and have wounded *one another* ⁽¹⁸⁾ severely. — My father has brought a beautiful poney *with him* from the Shetland Islands. — When my friends return from Paris, they will bring my female cousin *with them* to Strassburgh. — The professor *himself* (*has*) told it me.

Demonstrative Pronoun. §. 86, page 204 of the Grammar.

72. In *this* world there is but little real happiness. — *This* horse trots well, but *that* still better. — *These* boys and (*these*) girls run faster than *that* woman. — Do *you* eat *that* apple, and I shall eat *this*. — *That* house belongs to Mr. Martin, and *this* orchard to his brother. — *These* pears are better than *those*. — *From this* gentleman, I have received money, and *from this* woman, friendly advice. — Well, what do you think of these men? said the Marquis. — Will you have the kindness to give me some *of this* paper? Oh yes, with pleasure; would you also like to have some *of these* pens and *of this* ink? — What have you said *to this* man, (*to this*) woman, (*to this*) child? Nothing. — Virtue and vice have very different effects: *this* ⁽¹⁹⁾ is the misfortune of mankind, *that* makes them happy. — Here are my books! *these* ⁽²⁰⁾ are moral, and *those* political.

Relative pronoun. §. 87, I. page 209 of the Grammar.

73. The gentleman, *who* held the speech in Parliament yesterday, is Daniel O'Connell, the most celebrated man of his time. — The lady, *who* saluted us in the street, is the mother of the young English lady, *with whom* you danced at the ball a few evenings ago, and sister of *the* Mr. Wilson, *with whom* you travelled (oder *traveled*) from Naples to Rome. — The King *whom* I serve ⁽²¹⁾, and *whose* son will once inherit the throne, has honored me with his confidence. — The lady, *whose* daughter and son (besser, *weil lautſhalber*: *whose son and daughter*) are gone to beautiful Italy, is a friend ⁽²²⁾ *whom* I honor and esteem. — The man, *by whom* this house has been built, is a Cræsus. — The child ⁽²³⁾, *of which* ⁽²³⁾ you spoke last week, is un-

(17) *We ourselves* have heard the matter | *Wir ſelbſt* haben die Sache von Ihnen
from you *yourself*. (ſelbſt) gehört.

(18) NB. Wenn das "ſich, einander" im Satze zweimal vorkommt, ſo braucht man gewöhnlich die beiden Formen "*each other*; *one another*."

(19) NB. Statt "*this* und *that*" im obigen Satze kann man auch "*the latter*, *the former*" ſagen, z. B.: *The latter* is the misfortune, etc., *the former* makes them happy.

(20) NB. Im obigen und ähnlichen Sätzen kann man nur "*these* und *those*" brauchen.

(21) NB. Im Englischen regiert "dienen (*serve*)" den *Accusativ*; ſiehe Reg. XXVIII. Seite 491 der Grammatik.

(22) NB. Oben iſt es nicht nöthig "*female friend*" zu ſagen, weil das vorhergehende Wort "*lady*" das Geſchlecht ſchon andeutet.

(23) NB. "*Which*" bezieht ſich nur auf Thiere und unbelebte Gegenstände; doch braucht man

fortunately dead. — The young man, *by whom* my watch has been made, is no longer here. — Fashion is a tyrant, *whose* ⁽²⁴⁾ laws and caprices (oder the laws and caprices of *which*) we must obey.

Relative continued. Which. §. 87. II. page 210 of the Grammar.

74. Snowdon, the summit of *which* (oder *whose* summit) is always covered with snow, is the highest mountain in Wales. — The streets, the houses of *which* are high, are not very wholesome. — The horse *which* you see, belongs to me. — The Thames-Tunnel, *which* was begun (on) the first of January (oder the 1st of January) eighteen hundred and *twenty-six*, and *which* was opened with solemnity the twenty-fifth of March, 1843, and *which* is twelve hundred feet long, is one of the greatest and boldest monuments of modern times. — The book, in *which* I am reading, and *which* I would recommend (to) you to read afterwards, is titled "Napoleon in the other World." — The key *which* you gave me, and with *which* I opened the door, I have lost ⁽²⁵⁾. — I do not know *which* to choose ⁽²⁶⁾. — I have heard the story from one of the sisters, but I do not know (oder I know not) from *which* ⁽²⁷⁾. — By *which* brother (oder of the brothers) the book has been written, I do not know.

Relative continued. What. §. 87. III, page 210 of the Grammar.

75. When we cannot obtain *what* ⁽²⁸⁾ we desire, we ought to content ourselves with *what* we have. — *What* I gave him, with *what* I owed him, is *what* he has now. — To *what* Lord Brougham said, Sir Robert Peel could make no reply. — I gave him a part of *what* I had. — Now you understand *what* I mean. — Let them say *what* they will, she will do *what* she pleases (oder, aber nicht so gut: *what* pleases her).

Whoever, &c. §. 92, page 211 of the Grammar.

76. *Whoever* may come, say that I am not at home. — The

es bei dem Worte "*baby, infant, child* (Kindchen, Kind)"; ist aber ein Taufname dabei, so muß man sich "*who*" bedienen, z. B.:

The little child Thomas (Mary) whom I saw. | Das kleine Kind Thomas (Marie), welches ich sah.

NB. Ueber "*who, which*" vergleiche unten Anmerk. 27.

(24) NB. "*Whose*" wird immer gebraucht, wenn Begriffsnamen oder Sachen personificirt sind

(25) NB. Man kann eben so gut sagen:

I have lost the key which you gave me, and with which I opened the door.

(26) NB. Obige Form stimmt mit dem Französischen:

Je ne sais que faire, que dire, je ne sais où aller, etc. überein.

(27) NB. 1. "*Which*" muß in Bezug auf Personen gebraucht, so oft ein Hauptwort darauf folgt oder zugeacht wird, z. B.:

I saw one of the sisters (brothers), but I don't know *which* (sister, etc.). | Ich sah eine der Schwestern (Brüder), welche (welchen) aber weiß ich nicht.

NB. 2. "*Which*" wird ebenfalls in Bezug auf Collectiv- oder Sammelnamen, so oft sie den Begriff der Einheit in sich schließen, gebraucht, z. B.:

France, *which* was in alliance with Sweden. The cavalry *which*, etc. | Frankreich, welches mit Schweden in Allianz stand. Die Reiterei, welche u.

Schließt aber der Sammelname den Begriff der Mehrheit in sich, so muß man "*who*" anwenden, z. B.:

The parliament (committee), *who* were divided in their sentiments, etc. | Das Parlament (der Ausschuss), welches in seine Meinungen getheilt war, u.

(28) NB. Statt "*what*" könnte man oben zur Noth "*that which*" sagen, "*what*" ist jedoch nicht allein kürzer, sondern auch besser.

spendthrift is always poor, *whatever* riches he may possess (oder *what riches soever he may possess*). — I don't know whether he is a Christian, a Jew, or a Mahomedan; but *whatever* (oder *whatsoever*) he may be, I value his probity. — Xantippe was of so bad a temper (oder, aber nicht so richtig: *of such a bad temper*), that she would hate *whomsoever* (oder *whoever*) Socrates loved. — *Whichever* of the two books you wish, it shall be yours (oder *you shall have it*). — *By whomsoever* the opera may have been composed (oder *Whoever may have composed the opera*), he must be a master. — *Whatever* (oder, aber nicht so gut: *whatsoever*) you demand, you shall have, but spare my life.

Interrogative Pronoun. §. 94—96, page 213 of the Grammar.

77. *Who* comes there? It is *I*, *who* come⁽²⁹⁾. — *Who* is that gentleman? He⁽³⁰⁾ is a friend of mine, with whom I travelled from Constantinople to Athens. — *With whom* are you going to the Continent? With my father. — *Whom* does she marry? The Marquis. — *To whom* have you written? To my friend. — *Whose* palace is that? The *King's*. — *From whom* have you the news? *From* Mr. Pulltusk the dentist. — *Which* of the two ladies do you consider *the more beautiful* (¹)? The younger. — *Which* of the gentlemen is there? The eldest (oder *the oldest*). — *Which* of these two paintings do you prefer? The Murillo. — *What* have we here? Nothing. — *Of what* did he die? Of a fever. — *What* day of the month have we (oder *is it*)? The twelfth.

Definite Pronoun. §. 100, page 217 of the Grammar.

78. *He that* (oder *he who*) suffers himself to be ruled by his passions, must renounce⁽³²⁾ happiness. — *He who* (oder *he that*) walks with vigour three hours a day, will, in seven years, pass a space equal to the circumference of the globe. — *She that* (oder *she who*) requires (oder demands) too much, in general (oder generally) receives nothing. — *He, to whom* you sold (oder *have sold*) your house, is a cheat. — *He who* (oder *he that*) resides now in Madrid, is the brother of *him whom* we met at the ball yesterday evening. — Give me a part of *what* (oder *of that which*) you have. — *What* (oder *that which*) I have, is better than *what* (oder *that which*) my brother has. — *They who* (oder *they that, those who, those that*) are rich,

(29) NB. 1. In Sätzen, wie der obige, stimmt das Zeitwort im Deutschen mit dem beziehenden „*der*“ überein, im Englischen aber stimmt es mit dem „*who (which, that)*“, welches stets, wie im Französischen, mit seinem Antecedent übereinstimmt, überein.

NB. Wenn das beziehende Fürwort „*who, etc.*“ zwei Antecedenten verschiedener Personen hat, so stimmt es in der Regel mit dem letzteren überein, z. B.:

You are the friend who has often counselled me. | Sie sind der Freund, der mir oft Rath gegeben hat.

(30) NB. Oben könnte man nicht wie im Deutschen „*it*“ brauchen, weil das „*it*“ nur auf das Sächliche sich bezieht. Hierüber siehe Reg. VI. Seite 446 der Grammatik.

(31) NB. Man findet öfters im Englischen, wie im Deutschen, den Superlativ: „*the most beautiful, the youngest*“, in Fällen, wie der obige; der Comparativ ist aber die allein richtige Form, wenn nur zwei Personen oder Sachen mit einander verglichen werden. Die erste kann nur schön sein, die zweite schöner und die dritte die schönste.

(32) NB. „*Renounce*“ regiert den Accusativ; siehe Reg. XXVIII. Seite 491 der Grammatik.

should help the poor. — How can we expect gratitude *from those who* (oder *that*) scarcely know it by name. — The Statuaries of our times are not to be compared *with those who* (oder *that*) flourished in Athens. — How many tears flow from the eyes of *those whose* husbands, brothers, and sons, have fallen on the field of battle. — *Such as* (oder *they who* oder *that*) were clever, obtained employment. — *Such as* (oder *they who*, oder *those who*, oder *that*) loved him, followed him.

The Same. §. 102, page 217 of the Grammar.

79. That general is *the same who* commanded last year. — *The same* man who sows, often reaps nothing. — It is *the same* woman, *the same* child, but they are not *the same* persons whom we saw yesterday. — This book has been written by *the same* author. That is scarcely possible. I assure you, *by the very same* (oder *by the self-same*). — I have heard it from *the same man*, from *the same woman*.

Adjective or Indefinite Pronouns.

All, Both, page 224 of the Grammar.

80. *All* men are *brethren*. — *All* the world (oder *the whole world*) is a stage, where every one (oder every body) plays his part. — My friend, who has a knowledge of *all*, is sick. — *All* her life (oder *her whole life*) is dedicated to virtue. — *Of all* my acquaintances, I like him (the) best. — She was *all* love, and he was *all* indifference. — *All* is well that ends well. — I am very unfortunate, *both my* horses (oder *my two* horses) are lame. — *Both the* sisters (oder *the two sisters*) are very handsome (oder *pretty, beautiful*). — I have seen *both*, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. *Of the two*, ⁽³³⁾ Prince Albert is the younger. — He finds himself deceived *in both*. — *At all times*, I am at your service.

Any, Some, Any one, &c. page 225 of the Grammar.

81. Have you *anything* to say ⁽³⁴⁾ to me? No, I have *nothing* to say to you (oder: aber nicht so gut No, I have *not anything* to say to you). — I was *anything* (oder *every thing*) but happy ⁽³⁵⁾. — Are you *anything* the better for it? — Have you *any* money about you? Yes, I have *some*. No, I have *not any* (oder I have *none*). — If you have *any* money, will you have the kindness to lend me *some*? If I had *any*, I would give you *some* with pleasure. — Should *any one* call to-day, say ⁽³⁶⁾ that I am not at home. — *Somebody* (oder *some*

(33) NB. Oben darf man nicht sagen "*of the both*" wie im Deutschen, weil das "*both*" sich stets auf zwei Personen oder Sachen zusammen genommen bezieht.

(34) NB. Statt "*to say to me*" kann man auch "*to tell me*" sagen; letztere aber bedeutet "haben Sie mir etwas mitzutheilen."

(35) NB. Im Englischen heißt es: "Ich war alles andere (was Sie wollen), nur glücklich war ich nicht." "*I was nothing less than happy*" bedeutet: "Ich war glücklich." Hierüber siehe "*Idioms IV.*," Seite 575 der Grammatik.

(36) NB. Oben muß man "*say*" und nicht "*tell*" brauchen, 1stens: weil "*any one*" sich ebenso gut auf das Männliche als Weibliche bezieht, 2stens: weil "*tell*" stets ein Für- oder Zeitwort nach sich verlangt. Man muß aber sagen:

Should Mr. N. come, *tell him* (should Miss. Mrs. N. come, *tell her*) that I am not at home, etc.

one) has been here already. — Is there *no one* (oder *nobody*) at home? No, Sir, there is *no one* (oder *nobody*) at home; *every one* (oder *everybody*) is gone to the theatre (oder *all are* gone to the theatre).

Each, Each other, &c., page 225 of the Grammar.

82. Give these boys a lump of sugar *each* (oder *give a lump of sugar to each of these boys*; oder *give each of these boys a lump of sugar.*) ⁽³⁷⁾ — *Each* ⁽³⁸⁾ house has nine rooms. — Mr. Lay gave *each* of the Mandarins in Canton a bible (oder Mr. L. gave a bible to *each* of the Mandarins, oder, (aber nicht so gut) gave the Mandarins in Canton a bible *each*). — Queen Victoria and Prince Albert love *each other* (oder *one another*) tenderly. — We help *each other* (oder *one another*). — They kissed *one another* (oder *each other*). — *Every* wherefore has its therefore. — *Every one* (oder *everybody*) in China must learn to read and write. — O! the grave! the grave! — it buries *every* error, — covers *every* defect, — extinguishes *every* resentment! — *Every one* (oder *everybody*) was obliged to give his opinion. — *Every thing* (oder *all*) you say, seems to be true. — You will find *all* (oder *every thing*) in order. — He is stronger than *either* ⁽³⁹⁾ of us. — *Each* (oder *either*) of these ways (oder *each* oder *either way*) will bring you to the town. — I did ⁽⁴⁰⁾ not speak to *either* (oder I spoke to *neither*) since I saw you last. — *Neither* shall come. — *Neither* of us has been there. — Do you like *neither* of these two books? No, *neither* (the one nor the other) pleases me.

No, No one, Nobody, &c., page 226 of the Grammar.

83. Have you *no* wine in the house? No, I have *none* (oder *not any*) — Has the queen of Greece *no* children? No, she has *none* (oder *not any*). — *No one* (oder *nobody*) could believe that there are 333 millions of men in China. — Fetch (oder *bring*) me *some* bread. There is *none* (oder *not any*) to be had. — As *the one*, so is *the other*. — *The one* came, *the others* staid (oder *stayed*) away. — *One* (oder *people*) cannot read all books. — If these razors do not please you, I can show (oder *shew*) you *others*. — *The one* took away *the other's* bread (oder *the one took away the bread of the other*).

Little, Few, &c., page 226 of the Grammar.

84. I have but *little* money, but *many* friends, but you have *much* money, and *few* friends. — He has *many* acquaintances, but only *few* true friends. — Notwithstanding his misfortune(s) he has still a

(37) NB. Im obigen Satz sind zwei Dativ und ein Accusativ oder 1 Dativ, 1 Genitiv und 1 Accusativ, wie man will; wenn der Dativ vorangesetzt wird, so bleibt die Präposition "to" weg; siehe Reg. XVI. Seite 413 der Grammatik.

NB. Die drei Formen oben sind gleich gut und richtig.

(38) NB. Man kann auch "every house" sagen, dann aber muß die Zahl ziemlich groß und unbestimmt sein.

(39) NB. Oben darf man nicht "each" brauchen.

(40) NB. Statt des Imperfectums könnte man auch oben das Perfectum brauchen, z. B.:
I have not spoken to either oder I have spoken to neither, since I saw you last.

few true friends. — “A *little* learning,” says Pope, “is a dangerous thing;” but *none at all* is, in my opinion, much more dangerous. — How *many* years have you been living (oder *have you lived*) in London? A *great many* (oder *very many*). — How *much* does the National Debt of England amount *to*? Oh, *to* more than twice as *much* as all the coin on the earth, without China. — *Many a* noble Pole is doomed to live as an outcast and a wanderer.

The former, the Latter, &c., page 226 of the Grammar.

85. (The) brother and (the) sister are both amiable; *the former* has more understanding, *the latter* more wit; *the former* is the darling of the mother, the latter of the father. — St. Helena is a shocking place to travel in: *such* roads, *such* hills, *such* precipices. — *Such an* action deserved *such a* reward. — *Such a* man as O’Connel there is not on the earth (oder *in the world*): *what* powers of mind, *what* resoluteness, and *what* calm under misfortune. — *Such* men, *such* women, and *such* children, are to be seen nowhere (oder *are nowhere to be seen*) as in Richmond-Gardens. — Did you ever see (oder *have you ever seen*) *such a* book? Oh yes, I have *such a one* — many *such*. — A *certain* Theologian, whose name I no longer remember (oder *I remember no longer*), has seriously asserted, that all animals, and even insects, have souls.

Chapter X.

Exercises on the Auxiliary verbs corrected. (1)

To have. §. 110, page 245 of the Grammar.

86. I *have had* (2) many books, but now I *have* but few. — Thou (3), O Lord! *hast* saved me from destruction. — He (she) *has had* a very pleasant journey to Rome. — We, you, they *have had* wine and water, but no (oder *not any*) bread and meat. — If I (he, she) *had had* time yesterday, I *should* (oder *would*) *have* written to London. If we, you, they *had had* it, we *should* (oder *would*) *have given* it (to) you. — To-morrow, I *shall have* money, but to-day, I *have* none (oder *not any*). — He (she) *would have* no time for it (oder he (she) *would not have* time for it). — I *should* (oder *would*) *have done* it, if I *had* known (oder *had I known*), that you wished it. — You *would not have* cut yourself, if you *had not played* (oder *had not been playing*) with the knife. — *Have you any* money?

(1) NB. Die Conjugationen der Hülfszeitwörter nebst Regeln darüber findet man Seite 229—245 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. Im Englischen ist es Regel, daß wenn es eine vergangene Zeit ist, man das *Imperfectum* brauchen muß; das *Perfectum* “*have had*” oben, ist jedoch richtig, weil der Redende hinzufügen könnte “*in my life* (im Leben)”, welche die Vergangenheit mit der Gegenwart verbindet. Man muß aber sagen: “*Last year, ten years ago, etc. I had many books.*”

(3) NB. In der Anrede an Gott (der im Englischen auch “*Lord*, französisch *Seigneur*” angeredet wird) braucht man “*thou, thee*”. Siehe Anmerk. 6—7 Seite 187 der Grammatik.

No, I *have* none (oder *not any*) (*at*) this moment. — *Have* we not all (oder every thing) (*that*) we want (oder *wish, desire*)? — *Will* you not go to the theatre with me? This evening, I cannot go with *you*, for (oder *because*) I *have* no (oder *not*) time. — *Have* you my pen-knife? No, we *have* (*it*) ⁽⁴⁾ not.

To be (sein). §. 111, page 246 of the Grammar.

87. I *am*, thou ⁽⁶⁾ *art*, he *is* not well to-day; but we (*are*), you (*are*), they *are* very well. — Yesterday ⁽⁵⁾ I *was* in the Pinacotheca, and to-morrow I *shall be* in the Glyptotheca. — The life of man *is* short, eternity *is* long. — *Were* you at the concert yesterday? No, I *was* not at the concert, but (*I was*) at the ball. — *Have* you ever *been* in London? Oh yes, several (oder *many*) times. — *Last year* I *was* in Paris, next year, I hope to be in Constantinople. — *If* they *had been* at home, we should have stopped to tea. — She *would have been* happier, *if* her lover *had been* there. — It *would have been* better, *if* O'Connell *had been* let free out of prison. — *Let* him be free, I esteem his friendship.

To be (werden). §. 111, page 246 of the Grammar.

88. The good *are esteemed*, but the bad despised. — Goethe *was born* eleven years before Schiller, and died twenty-eight years after him. — When and where *was* the celebrated John Bull, the composer of "God save King," *born*? The when and where he *was born*, is uncertain, but he lived in the year 1622. — Queen Victoria *is* tenderly loved *by* her Consort, Prince Albert. — Algiers *was taken by* assault *by* the French, in (*the year*) 1830. — I *was*, thou ⁽⁶⁾ *wast*, he *was* informed of the war in Morocco yesterday. — We *should*, you, they *would be* loved and esteemed, if we, you, they deserved it.

To let (lassen). §. 112, page 247 of the Grammar.

89. I *let* him go to walk every day. — He (she) *let* me go to the theatre. — We *let* her go to church every morning. — My father *let* me and my sister dance. — *Let* me alone. — I *shall* (oder *will*) *let* the fellow go. — *Let us* go into the garden. — *Let me* say what I will, he does not obey me. — *Let* them be called.

To do (thun). §. 113, page 247 of the Grammar.

90. I *do* all that I can (oder all I can). — We *did* it yesterday. — You *will* certainly *do* it for me? Without doubt (oder to be sure) I *will* (oder *I'll*) *do* it for you. — *If* I *do* that for you, will you *do* this for me? Why not? To be sure (oder *certainly*). — What *have* you *done* there? I *have done* nothing but what I

(4) NB. In Fällen wie der obige läßt man gewöhnlich das "it" weg. Siehe Reg. IX. Seite 447 der Grammatik.

(5) NB. Im obigen und in ähnlichen Sätzen kann man das Adverb der Zeit an den Anfang oder an das Ende des Satzes stellen:

I was in the P. yesterday, and I shall be in the G. to-morrow.

(6) NB. "Thou" steht oben nur als Uebung für den Lernenden, es wird aber nie, außer von den "Quakers" als Anredewort gebraucht; siehe Anmerk. 6—7 S. 187 der Grammatik.

should have done. — *If he should have it done* ⁽⁷⁾ *in right time, he promised to send it me.* — *What do you intend doing to-morrow?* *I don't know* ⁽⁸⁾. — *Do you happen to know the Hero of Waterloo?* No, *I do not know him.* *Do you mean the Duke of Wellington?* Yes, *I (do) mean him.* He died in 1852. — *Were you at the concert yesterday evening?* No, *I was not there.* — *Have you ever been in Paris?* Yes, Sir, *I have been there twice.* — *Who comes there?* *I come.* — *Which of you said that I was ill?* *I said it.* — *Whose child died yesterday?* *My brother's (child died).* — *Who does not come?* *I do not come.* — *Whose child did not die?* *My brother's child did not die.* — *With whom did you come from London?* With a Scotchman, but *I do not remember his name.* — *Of what did your friend die?* Of the yellow fever.

To be doing. §. 114, page 248 of the Grammar.

91. *What are you doing there?* *I am doing nothing.* — *What is your sister doing?* She is writing a letter to her aunt in Berlin. — *I wonder what we shall be doing in the next world?* — *What do you intend doing to-morrow?* To-morrow *I intend doing nothing.* — *Now we are all done for.* — Good morning, Sir, *how do you do?* Thank you, quite well, and you, *how do you do* (oder *how are you*)? Not very well, much obliged to you.

Exercises on the Defective Verbs ⁽⁹⁾.

Can (können). §. 120 b, page 272 of the Grammar.

92. Pray, Sir, *can* you tell me, which is the way to St. James's Park? *I really cannot tell you, but some one* ⁽¹⁰⁾ *of these people will be able to tell you* (oder *can tell you*). — *What can I do for you?* You *can* do much for me if you will. — *Can diamonds be melted* ⁽¹¹⁾? No, the Emperor Francis the First made a trial with a burning glass to melt diamonds, but he *could not do it.* — *Where could your friends have been so long?* That *I cannot tell you* (oder *I do not know, ich weiß nicht*). — *If I could have written yesterday, I could go out with you now.* — *Yesterday I knew it, but to-day, I shall know it no more* (oder *no longer*). — *I hope I shall be able* (oder *I hope to be able*) to go to Paris to-morrow. — *We should like to be able to see the Thames-Tunnel.* — *He would like to be able to speak English as well as you.* — *They would like to have been able to come yesterday* (oder *they would have liked to be able to come yesterday*).

(7) NB. "*Done*" im obigen Satz bedeutet "fertig": Wenn er es fertig haben sollte.

(8) NB. Oben kann man auch, wie im Deutschen, mit "*nothing* (nichts)" antworten. "*I intend doing nothing*" hieße: Ich habe im Sinn nichts zu thun.

(9) NB. Die Regeln über die mangelhaften Hilfszeitwörter "*Can, may, must, ought, shall, will,*" findet man Seite 248—272 der Grammatik.

(10) NB. Statt "*some one*" könnte man auch oben "*any one*" sagen, mit dem Unterschiede, daß "*some one*" bedeutet, daß "unter diesen Leuten wird wohl Einer sein, der es sagen kann"; "*any one*" dagegen bedeutet, daß "Jeder, der Erste beste unter denselben es sagen kann".

(11) NB. Statt der passiven Form kann man oben auch sagen:

Can one melt diamonds? Letztere Form ist jedoch nicht so gebräuchlich.

May (dürfen). §. 125 — 126, page 273 of the Grammar.

93. *May* I go to the theatre this evening? Yes, you *may*. No, you *may not* (oder *cannot*) go this evening. — You *may* kill men, but you *cannot* kill things. — I *might read* "the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" by Gibbon, if I *wished* (oder *liked*, oder *would*, oder *pleased*). — I *am not allowed* (oder *I may not*) do that, for my father says it contains much against religion. — That *may be*, however, it is beautifully written. — We *might be* well satisfied, if we had such a friend. — You *might as well* stay at home, as to go now (oder *as not to go till now*). — *May* you ever be happy! — The devil take the fellow, he *might have broken* my neck.

To like (mögen). §. 127, page 273 of the Grammar.

94. I *like*, thou *likest*, he *likes* wine and punch. — We *like*, you *like*, they *like* books, newspapers, and periodicals. — Formerly I *liked* ⁽¹²⁾ reading and writing very much, but now I *like* it no longer (oder *no more*). — *Do you like* the French? Oh yes, I *like* them well enough. No, I *do not like* them. — *If I had liked* music ⁽¹³⁾, I should (oder *would*) have gone to the concert yesterday evening. — *Would you like* to go to Italy? Oh yes, I *should* (oder *would*) *like* very much to go to Rome. — *Do you like* wine? Oh yes, I (do) *like* wine; oh no, I *do not like* wine (oder *oh yes, I do, oh no, I do not*).

Must (müssen). §. 129, page 274 of the Grammar.

95. The Turks *must be* a very phlegmatic people. That they *must* (indeed). — O'Connel *must have been* a great man. That he *must* (have been). — How many years *must* ⁽¹⁴⁾ the English soldiers serve in the army? They *must* serve twenty-one years, but then they receive a pension of *forty-two* kreutzers a day. — You *must have seen* many countries? That I have (indeed). — Yesterday, I *was obliged* to go (oder *I had to go*) to town in the rain, and *there* ⁽¹⁵⁾ I *was obliged* (oder *I had*) to wait two hours (oder *two full hours*). — The High and Mighty Emperor of Morocco, the Favorite of God, the Invincible, the Treasure of Wisdom, *will* very probably *be obliged* to submit to the French. — What *shall* (oder *will*) he *be obliged to do*? — *If I had been obliged to go* to Calcutta, it would ⁽¹⁶⁾ have cost me my life — it would, in all probability, have cost me my life.

(12) NB. Statt der obigen Form kann man auch sagen:

"Formerly I *liked very much to read and write*."

NB. "I *like very much reading and writing*" hieße: „Ich mochte das Viellesen und Schreiben."

(13) NB. "Music" ohne Artikel oben bedeutet: "wäre ich überhaupt ein Liebhaber der Musik (Musikfreund)," mit dem Artikel "the music" würde es bedeuten, "wenn ich die gestrige Musik gemocht hätte" so wäre ich ins Concert gegangen.

(14) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

How many years *are the* English soldiers *obliged to serve* in the army? oder:

How many years *have the* English soldiers *to serve*, etc. Obige Form aber ist die beste.

(15) Oder "And I *was obliged to wait there* two hours?"

(16) NB. Will man nur die bloße Möglichkeit "so hätte es mir das Leben kosten können" ausdrücken, so muß man oben "might have cost me, etc." sagen.

Ought (sollten). §. 131, page 274, of the Grammar.

96. Music is an art, which every one *ought* to learn. — Do you think that I *ought* to do it? By all means, you *ought* to do it. — That corner under the wall *ought to have* a row of benches. — People *ought* to take care of themselves. — We *ought to have remained* at home. — They *ought to have been* more prudent, but prudence comes often too late. — What do you say, that I *ought to have done*? You *ought to have read* Hume's "History of England," and Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Will (wollen). §. 133, page 274 of the Grammar.

97. Will you have the kindness to tell me where the Royal Library is? With much pleasure, I *will* accompany you there. — Happen what *may*, we *will* assist you. — *Would* you do the same in my case? Without doubt (oder *certainly*), I *would* do it. — *Would to God!* (that) my brother were here. — *Would* they do it for me, do you think (oder do you think they *would* do it for me)? O, I'm (oder *I am*) sure they *would*.

To wish (wollen). §. 135, page 275 of the Grammar.

98. Why have ⁽¹⁷⁾ you taken (away) my book? Because I *have wished* ⁽¹⁷⁾ it. — Who *has wished* it? My mother *has wished* it, and that's the reason I did it (oder *I have done it*). — *If I had wished* (oder *had I wished*) for Bulwer's Works, I *might* have had them. — *If you should* (oder *should you*) ever *wish* to come to me to Sydney, you have only to let me know. You may depend upon it, that *should we* (oder *if we should*) ever *wish* it, we *shall* write to you. — They *will* often *wish* themselves back in their native country (oder *fatherland*) ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Shall (sollen). §. 145, page 275 of the Grammar.

99. You *shall* go to (Mr.) Palm's (Bookshop) ⁽¹⁹⁾, and buy me Moore's "Loves of the Angels"; and he, she *shall* go to school. — I *shall* do that, or rather I *should* have done it! Never! — What *shall* I say to Mr. Pry, in case he *should* ask? You *shall* say nothing at all to him. — *Should* Mr. Lackcash (oder *if Mr. Lackcash should*) refuse me the money, what *shall* I do then? You *shall* summon him before the Court of Justice. That I *shall* do too.

Shall, will (werden). §. 146, page 275 of the Grammar.

100. This evening, ⁽²⁰⁾ I *shall* go to the theatre, to hear the

(17) NB. Statt des *Perfectums* "have taken, have wished" oben, kann man auch das *Imperfect* brauchen, z. B.:

Why did you take my book? Because I *wished* it.

(18) NB. Das Wort "fatherland" ist nicht so gebräuchlich als "own country, native country". Es ist von J. D'Israeli ins Englische eingeführt, und von Walter Scott, Byron und Andern adoptirt, und hat jetzt das Bürgerrecht erhalten.

(19) NB. Oben kann man auch sagen:

You shall go to (Mr.) Palm, the Bookseller's, and buy me (od. buy for me), etc.

(20) NB. Wie schon öfters bemerkt, kann das Adverb entweder am Anfange oder am Ende des einfachen oder des zusammengesetzten Satzes stehen, z. B.:

I shall go to the theatre *this evening*, to hear, etc. oder:

I shall go to the theatre to hear the immortal M. Don Juan *this evening*.

NB. Die erste und zweite Form sind die besten.

immortal Mozart's "Don Juan;" *shall* you go there (oder *you will* perhaps go there)? No, thank you; I *shall* be obliged to write some letters to Hamburgh. — When *shall* we see England again? We *shall* see it soon again, I hope (oder *I hope we shall see it soon again*). — *Shall* I fetch the doctor (oder *physician*) now? No, you *shall* not fetch him at all, you *shall* do what I ordered you (oder *told you*). — *Will* you be so good as to give me a little bread and butter? — *Would* you like a glass of wine? Thank you, I *shall* take a glass of Port (*wine*). — *Would* your friends come, if we invited them? Oh, I'm sure (oder *O yes, I am sure*) they would come.

Chapter XI.

Exercises on the Regular and impersonal Verbs, etc. (1)

To love, &c. active. §. 156, page 285 of the Grammar.

101. *Every mother loves* her (own) children more than others. — *Does Mrs. Goodchild love* her husband and children? Without doubt. — She *thanked* him, *inquired* into the cause of his resolution, and *complained* of her hard fate. — One day, I *hope to return* to my dear Foggy-Island — Isle of Beauty. — The French *hope to obtain* (oder *to gain*) the victory over the Emperor of Morocco. — Have you *received* Maunder's "Universal History," and my letter from London? The letter I have *received* (oder *I have received the letter*), but the history is not yet *published*. — I had but little hope *to save* the patient.

Continuation. §. 157, page 285 of the Grammar.

102. *Do you still love* the fair sex? (2) Certainly (oder *to be sure*), I love all the beauties of nature. — What! *do you deny* what I tell you (oder *what I say to you*)? No, I *do not deny* it, I say only (besser als *only say*), that, if an angel from heaven came and told it me (oder *if an angel came from heaven and told it me*), I'm afraid he *should* never return to heaven again. — Rothschild's fortune, which is immense already (oder *which is already immense*), *increases* every day. — *Do you know* how many millions he *possesses*? No, I *do not know* (oder *I don't know*). — *Do you know* Mr. Telluson? No, I *do not know* him personally, but I have heard that he is, *this year*, to come into possession of one of the greatest fortunes *in* Europe, that is, in ready money: a fortune of no less (besser als: *not less*) than 144 millions (4) of florins.

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die regelmäßigen, zurückführenden und unpersönlichen Zeitwörter u. findet man Seite 277—306 der Grammatik.

(2) Oder "Do you love the fair sex still?"

Passive verbs. §. 158, page 290 of the Grammar.

103. The wise man is always *esteemed* and *honoured*, but the *ignorant* are generally *despised*. ⁽³⁾ — The planters in the West Indies *were indemnified* with twenty million ⁽⁴⁾ pounds sterling for the loss of their slaves by the English Government, in the year 1830. — O'Connel *was almost deified* by the Irish, but God knows with what right (oder *justice*). — Louis Napoleon *was elected* Emperor in 1852. — Only confess; *was* the story (oder *circumstance*) *related* to you? Yes, certainly; the whole affair *was communicated* to me by Mr. Pry. — When *will* this grammar *be printed*? In September, I hope, it *will be completed* (oder *finished*).

Continuation. §. 159, page 290 of the Grammar.

104. *Are* Thomas Moore, and Wordsworth — Poet Laureate of England — highly *honored* (oder *esteemed*) *by* their contemporaries? Yes, certainly (oder oh yes). — The presents *made* (oder *which were made*) *by* ⁽⁵⁾ the Emperor of Russia during his sojourn in London, were of great value, were they not? Oh yes. — You *would not have been comforted by* her, if you *had not been loved by* her. — Why *was* O'Connel *confined* in Richmond Prison? Because he *was considered* (as) a disturber of the peace *by* the Government. — *Are* they *not loved* and *praised by* every one? To be sure (oder *certainly*) and they deserve it too. — Schiller's complete Works *have been translated* into English (oder nicht so gut into the English language) by E. L. Bulwer.

Neuter Verbs. §. 160, page 294 of the Grammar.

105. How long *have you lived* in Munich? I *have now lived* four years in the Capital of Bavaria. — *Is* the London mail *arrived* (oder, nicht so gut *is the mail from London arrived*)? No, not yet, but the Paris mail *has arrived* these two hours (oder *the Paris mail arrived two hours ago*). — *Have* you *ridden* much on horseback lately? Yes, I *have ridden* with my sister an hour every morning. — We *have lived* in this house three years and a half. — The Missionary Wolf *has gone* (oder *is gone*) to Bokhara, to inquire after the fate of the Colonels Stottard and Conolly. Some people say, that they have been murdered, others, that they have turned Mahommedans. — What is the meaning of the word Bokhara (oder *what signifies* the word Bokhara)? Bokhara means (oder *signifies*) Treasury of the Sciences.

(3) NB. Constructionen wie die obige findet man häufig in den meisten Sprachen, richtiger aber wäre es zu sagen:

The wise (die Weisen) *are esteemed* and honored, but *the ignorant are generally despised*, oder: *The wise man is esteemed*, etc., but *the ignorant man is despised*, etc.

(4) NB. Man kann "twenty million pounds sterling" od. "twenty millions of pounds sterling" gleichgiltig sagen.

(5) NB. Man kann aber auch ebenso gut sagen:

The presents which the Emperor of Russia made, during, etc.

Continuation. §. 163, page 294 of the Grammar.

106. The pigeons *have flown* from Antwerp to Paris in seven hours. — The Count, who has robbed the Church of our Lady of Loretto, *has fled* from fear of being arrested. — Go into the next room, and see (oder *look*), if the child *is awake*. I have just been there; it *was fast asleep*. How strange! It *has now slept* three hours. — How beautiful this bed of roses is! The buds *are all full blown*.

Reflective verbs. §. 164, page 297 of the Grammar.

107. I shall *enjoy myself*, when I remove (oder *go*) to the country. — I *love myself*! do you say; well that I grant (oder *that I willingly grant*), but I must remark, that he, who does not *love himself*, can love nobody (oder *no one*). — He *sacrificed himself* for his country. — She *adorns herself* with trinkets every day. — He *deceived himself*, and *killed himself* out of vexation. — We *must not flatter ourselves* with the hope of going to England so soon. — How do you *find* ⁽⁶⁾ *yourself* to-day? Thank you (oder *much obliged to you*), quite well. — You will ruin *yourselves* by gaming. — Man! learn to know *thyself*. — The Danube *empties itself* into the Black Sea. — The Chinese *consider themselves* the wisest of all the people (oder *nations*) on the earth (oder *in the world*).

Reciprocal verbs. §. 165, page 297 of the Grammar.

108. They should (oder *ought*) *to assist each other* (oder *one another*), and they *injure one another* (oder *each other*). — Do we not *love each other* (oder *one another*) tenderly? Yes, that we do, and we shall always value and *esteem each other* (oder *one another*). — They owe *one another* (oder *each other*) all (oder *they owe all to one another*). — They challenged *each other*, and killed *one another* at the first shot.

Impersonal verbs; it rains, &c. §. 167, page 306 of the Grammar.

109. There are few countries, where (oder *in which*) *it rains* so much as in Ireland; but in Ireland *it snows* very seldom, and when *it freezes* there, it is so slight, that *it thaws* generally (oder *that it generally thaws*) an hour after sunrise. — *Has it rained* ⁽⁷⁾ last night, or do you think *it will* rain to-day? Last night *it has not rained*, nor do I think *it will* rain for some time. — Do but hear, how *it thunders*! and how *it lightens*. ⁽⁸⁾ — *It is unbecoming* (oder

(6) NB. "How do you find yourself?" entspricht dem Französischen: "comment vous trouvez-vous?" und wird in der Regel nur gebraucht, wenn man krank gewesen ist, sonst sagt man "How are you?" oder "how do you do?"

(7) NB. Obwohl "last night" eigentlich zur Vergangenheit gehört, so braucht man doch dabei das Perfectum, weil es durch das "Regnen, Schneien, Frieren" mit der Gegenwart einigermaßen zusammen hängt. Man muß aber sagen: I saw him, etc., last night. Ich sah ihn u. vorige (diese) Nacht.

(8) Man hört häufig im Englischen, wie im Deutschen:

Do but hear how it thunders and lightens! Hören Sie nur wie es donnert und blitzt!

Da man aber den Blitz nicht hören kann, so ist es unrichtig, folglich muß man wie oben: "Do but hear how it thunders! and how it lightens!" oder einfach: "How it thunders and lightens! Wie es donnert und blitzt!" sagen.

improprer), oder *it is not becoming* (oder *not proper*) to speak about such things. — *It appears* (oder *it seems*) to me, that it is *not proper* to visit the Baroness so early.

There is (es gibt). §. 168, page 306 of the Grammar.

110. *There are* people in the world, who fear neither God nor the devil (oder *there are people in the world, who do not fear either God or the devil*). — In Ireland *there are* many poor, but in England *there are* many rich. — *Were there* ever such beaux? — *Never was there* (oder *there was never*) so much rain in July, as ⁽⁹⁾ *this year*. — *Is there not* a fine zoological-garden in (the) Regent's Park? Yes. I should like to see it. *There would* scarcely be time for it. — *There should have been* a fire in my room.

There is (es läßt sich ic.) §. 169 — 171, page 306 of the Grammar.

111. The whole way from Cabul to Candahar *there was* no one (oder *nobody*) to be seen. — The Irish are very poor, but *there is* nothing to be done for them (oder *but nothing can be done for them*). — *When is the dinner hour* here? You can dine at any hour you please; *the dinner hour is* four o'clock (oder 4 o'clock). — *There is* no sleeping in a bed of down (oder *it is unpleasant (disagreeable) to sleep in a bed of down*). — *They* (oder *people*) drink much tea in England (oder *tea is much drunk in England*). — *It is agreeable to live* in Italy. — *What's the matter with* your sister (oder *what ails your sister*)? *There is* nothing the matter with her (oder *nothing ails her*), I believe. — *What's the matter there*? Nothing (oder *there is nothing the matter*). — *What's the matter with you (then) there* (oder *what ails you then there*)? ⁽¹⁰⁾ *There is* (oder *there's*) nothing the matter with us (oder *nothing ails us*).

Nicht wahr? §. 172, page 307 of the Grammar.

112. You have read Bulwer's Zanoni, have you not? Oh yes, I have read it, and find it a little too romantic (oder *ideal*), you too (oder *also*), do you not? — *That is* the gentleman (*whom*) we met in Bath, *is it not*? — You and your sister will be of our to-morrow's party (oder *of our party to-morrow*), will you not? — *He lived* in London some years ago, *did he not*? — *They will* come with you to-morrow, will they not? — *She loves* her children, *does she not*?

Auch, ich auch ic. §. 172 b, 172 c, page 307 of the Grammar.

113. England is a rich country, but so is France (oder *but France is so too*, oder *but France also*). — Old people must die, but so must young people (oder *but young people too* (oder *also*)).

(9) NB. Oben kann man auch sagen:

As there has been this year.

(10) NB. Es ist wohl zu merken, daß man im Englischen nie, wie im Französischen und Deutschen, "qu'avez-vous (was haben Sie)?" in dem Sinne von "was fehlt Ihnen" ic. mit "what have you" geben darf, sondern wie oben mit "what's the matter with you?" oder *what ails you, etc.?*

oder but young people *must die too* oder also). — The Hermit of Gauting *travels about very much, but so does* (the) Prince Pückler-Muskau (oder but Prince P. also). — You *read* very much, and so do I ⁽¹⁾ (oder and I too oder also). — Have you ever been in Rome? No. — What! *nor in Florence either? Nor there* either (oder nor in Florence either). — When are you going to London (oder when do you intend to go oder going to L.)? Not this summer, *nor* next winter *either*. — I see you *don't like* tea; *don't* you like coffee *either*? No, *I don't like* coffee *either*. — Have you ever been in Paris? Yes, *I have*; no, *I have not*. — Were you not in Egypt some years ago? Yes, *I was*; no, *I was not*. — Waiter, can I have a bottle of Champaign? Yes, *Sir*; no, *Sir*, we have none but Essling (Champaign).

Personal in English, impersonal in German.

§. 174, page 307 of the Grammar.

114. *I am hungry*, I must have something to eat. — I would go with you to Drury-Lane theatre, with pleasure, if *I did not want time* (oder but I have no time). — *I am sleepy*, I must go to bed. — “Walker on Woman” pleases me very much. Have you read it? No, *I do not like* (oder *I am not fond of*) such reading; such philosophical works *do not please me*. — That young lady *pleases me*, but I *do not like* that house (oder but that house *does not please me*). — *I am heartily happy* to see you in good health and spirits. You are very kind.

Chapter XII.

Exercises on the Irregular Verbs corrected ⁽¹⁾.

To get (erlangen &c.). Page 318 of the Grammar.

115. As soon as (oder the moment) I *get* ⁽²⁾ to London, I shall (oder will) write to you, till then, good bye (oder *farewell*). — Where can I *get* good wine? Oh, you can *get* it everywhere; do you wish *to get* drunk? — Have you *got* (oder *received*) your books from London? Not yet; but ⁽³⁾ I hope *to get* (oder *to receive*) them to-morrow. — O'Connel's friends (oder the friends of O'Connel) have

(11) NB. Der Unterschied zwischen “so do I, so is he, so are we, you, they, etc.”, und “so I do, so I am, so he is, so we (you, they) are, etc.” ist wohl zu merken:

Das “so do I, etc.” dient als Behauptung, daß ein Anderer auch in derselben Lage &c. sich befindet, z. B.:

I am hungry, and so is he (she).

We have written much, and so have you.

Das “so I am, so he does, etc.” dient

You say I am sick, and so I am.

They wished us to come, and so we did.

Ich bin hungrig und er (sie) auch.

Wir haben viel geschrieben und Sie auch.

zur Bestätigung des Vorhergesagten, z. B.:

Sie sagen, daß ich krank bin; daß bin ich auch.

Sie wollten, daß wir kämen, und wir kamen auch.

(1) NB. Die Regeln &c. über die unregelmäßigen Zeitwörter findet man Seite 309—315 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. Man kann eben so gut sagen: “the moment I arrive in London.”

(3) Oder: “but to-morrow I hope to get them.”

done much, *to get him free*. — Go and *get* ready, or we shall *get* too late to (*oder arrive too late in*) Drury-Lane. — Now I have *got* (*oder attained, received*) what I desired (*oder wished, wanted*). — Of what savages is it said, that they *have got* ⁽⁴⁾ no beards? — *Have you got* ⁽⁴⁾ any sealing-wax and a seal? No, but I *have got* ⁽⁴⁾ (*some*) wafers. — What a terrible head-ache I *have got*! ⁽⁵⁾ — What *have you got* ⁽⁴⁾ in your hand? Only a book, which I *have got* (*oder received*) from my (*female*) friend (*oder from my friend Mary, &c., oder my friend Miss N., etc.*)

Continuation. Get. Page 318 of the Grammar.

116. I *must get* my portrait painted, but first I *must get* myself shaved, and *get* my hair dressed, and then I *must get* (*oder have*) a new coat made, in order that I *may* look lovely in my portrait. — Where (*oder whence*) do you *get* your wine? I *get* it from Spain. — How shall I *get* (*oder earn*) my bread, now that my father is dead? — It begins (*oder it is beginning*) *to get* (*oder to be*) *dark, bright* (*oder clear*), *cold, warm, fine, bad, etc.* — How tall your daughter *is getting* (*oder growing*). — He soon *got* (*oder became*) rich in India. — Now you *will* (*oder shall*) ⁽⁶⁾ *get* it! — How can we *get across* the river? — How quick (*oder quickly*) we *get along* on the railway. — Where did you *get oder find* (*oder have you got oder found*) this little print? I *got oder found* (*oder I have got oder found*) it between the leaves of the book. — Have you *got* (*oder learned*) Rule Britannia by heart? If not, *get up* (*oder arise*) and *get oder learn* it now. — Captain Warren hopes *to get oder to receive* 200,000 pounds sterling (£200,000), a sum equal to 2,400,000 florins from the English Government, for his annihilating secret! He will, however, *get oder receive* nothing for it, because it is of no use to England and the world. — *Get away with you* (*oder begone*)!

To make, to do. S. 187, page 322 of the Grammar.

117. Pray, will you (*oder can you*) *make* a coat for me this week? Yes, Sir. How would you like *to have it made*? I should like *to have it made* in the present fashion, and *do not make* me wait too long for it (*oder do not keep me waiting too long for it.*) — Now, I come *to make* you a proposal. And that is? To go to the Continent with me. — And what *shall we do* there? Amuse *ourselves* very well, and improve our minds, and *do what* (*oder whatever*) we please. — What *have you done* to-day? I have only read the first volume of Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew," and I *have done* nothing else. That is indeed *not doing* much. — What *are you doing* there?

(4) NB. Das "got" wird sehr häufig in Verbindung mit "have" als Pleonasmus gebraucht, in solchen Fällen ist "have" und "have got" beinahe immer Synonym.

(5) NB. Im obigen Satz bedeutet "have got" ungefähr so viel als: "Was ich für ein schreckliches Kopfschmerz so eben bekommen habe!" "Have" allein bedeutet: "Was ich für ein schreckliches Kopfschmerz überhaupt habe."

(6) NB. Das "will" oben bedeutet nur, daß "man wahrscheinlich bestraft sein wird," "shall" dagegen bedeutet, daß "man bestraft sein soll".

Nothing. — How *does* your brother *do* (oder *how is your brother*)? Thank you, he is very well. — *It is hot, warm, cold* to-day.

To write, to be writing. Page 330 of the Grammar.

118. For God's sake let me alone, *I am writing*. Are you *really writing*? You see that I *do write* (oder *am writing*), and yet you interrupt me. — I *am just going to write* to London, but when I *am done* (oder *have done*) *writing*, we shall go and take a walk. — *I was just going to write* to you, Doctor, when I heard from your brother-in-law, that you, and the whole (oder *all the*) Imperial Leuchtenberg family, intended to spend the winter in Munich. — Why *did you not write*? *I did write*, but you *did not see it* (oder *but you have not seen it*). — I *have written* many comical (oder *curious*) things in my life, in (the) future, however, I *shall write* only very serious dissertations for the edification of youth. — *Did you write* to the Ex-Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough yesterday? ⁽⁷⁾ Yes, I assure you, *I did write*. — I *should write* (oder *I ought to write*) to Bombay to-day. That you should have done (oder *ought to have done*) a week ago.

Irregular Verbs in General. Page 345 of the Grammar.

119. I *have borne* his insolence too long, but I *will not bear* it any longer. — Many a man is better *fed* than *taught*. — My brother *has bought* a black mare, and I *have sold* my brown (oder *bay*) horse. — I *awoke* this morning at six o'clock ⁽⁸⁾. — When do you generally *awake*? Seldom before nine o'clock. — Why *have you beaten* the dog? I *have not beaten* ⁽⁹⁾ him (oder *it*). — Now it is four months since I *have begun* to learn English (oder the English language). — *Have you bid* the servant *come* (oder *have you told* the servant *to come*)? Yes, I *bid* him *come* (oder I *told* him *to come*). — You *have not brought* me my boots. Pardon me, Sir, I *brought* them *half an hour ago*. — The dog *will not bite* you. Perhaps not again, but *he has bitten* me already.

Continuation. Page 346 of the Grammar.

120. How much *will* the new Parliament-House in London be likely *to cost*? It *has already cost* much money, and *will*, when finished, probably *cost* two million pounds sterling (oder *two millions of pounds sterling*). — I *have cut* my finger. — *Flee! flee!* if not you *are lost*. — Come! *do* this for me, and I *will do* as much for you another time. — Last night I *dreamt* (oder *dreamed*) a terrible dream. — Yesterday I *felt* the air very raw and cold, but that is (oder *that's*) often the case in Munich. — *Tell me*, what *has* the Pro-

(7) Oder: Did you write to Lord Ellenborough, Ex-Governor-General of India yesterday?

(8) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

This morning I awoke at six o'clock, oder I awoke at 6 o'clock this morning.

(9) NB. "Beat" heißt "durchprügeln", "strike" dagegen bloß "einen oder ein Paar Schläge geben".

fessor *said to you* (oder *told you*)? He *said* only (oder he only *told me*), that he could not (oder *cannot*) come to-morrow. — And what *did you tell him* (oder *say to him*)? I *told him to have* the kindness to come to you the day after to-morrow. — *Tell the cook to have* the dinner ready at (oder *by*) 4 o'clock. — When *do you write* again to Paris (oder *when do you intend writing to Paris again*)? ⁽¹⁰⁾ I *wrote* already yesterday. — *Can you lend* me some money? No, for the last money I *lent* you, you *have not yet paid* me (oder No, for you *have not yet paid me* the last money I *lent* you).

(10) NB. Man kann oben auch das *Futurum* brauchen:

When *will you* (oder *shall you*) write again to Paris? I *shall write to-morrow*.

Chapter I.

On the Construction

Place of the Article. Rule I. page 382 of the Grammar. — All the house (oder the whole house) was very beautifully (oder elegantly) arranged. — All the books are beautiful. — Both the children (oder the two children) are sickly. — I would not sell my horse for double the money. — For my part, I would not have done it for triple the money. — In half an hour, I will come again (oder I shall be back again). — Half the day, he does nothing but smoke. — I should not be able to do it in quadruple the time (oder in four times the time). — Many a woman, many a man, and many a girl has died of grief. — Not a man (oder no man) in the world, except yourself, would have done so much for me. — Such a daughter is seldom to be found. — What a fine house and beautiful garden! — It is quite a robbery. — You have given me too bad a pen. — You have given me too bad a room. — Where have you been the whole time (oder all the time)? — I have been in no less a town (oder city) than London.

Adjective. Rule IV. page 389 of the Grammar.

3. An honest man is the noblest work of God. — England is a rich and flourishing (oder prosperous) state. — The Dutch are industrious, patient, laborious, cleanly, sober, and frugal.

II. Part. Syntax. ⁽¹⁾

Exercises on the Rules of the Syntax corrected.

Chapter I.

On the Construction.

Place of the Article. Rule I II., page 385 of the Grammar.

1. *All the* house (vd. *the whole house*) was very beautifully (vd. *elegantly*) arranged. — *All the* books are beautiful. — *Both the* children (vd. *the two children*) are sickly. — I would not sell my horse for *double the money*. — For my part, I would not have done it for *treble the honor*. — In *half an hour*, I will come again (vd. *I shall be back again* vd. *I shall return again*). — *Half the day*, he does nothing but smoke. — I should not be able to do it in *quadruple the time* (vd. *in four times the time*). — *Many a* woman, *many a* man, and *many a* girl has died of grief. — *Not a man* (vd. *no man*) in the world, except yourself, would have done so much for me. — *Such a* daughter is seldom to be found. — *What a fine* house and *beautiful* garden! — It is *quite an honor*!

Article continued. Rule III., page 385 of the Grammar.

2. *So good a* boy, *so good a* girl, well deserves *so fine a* book, and *such* beautiful pictures. — *What a happy day* (vd. *how happy a day*)! how beautiful, how delightful! — The woman has *too long a* nose for *so little a* mouth. — *Both the* girls have *too small a* room (vd. *too little a room*). — You have given me *too bad a* pen. — *So good a* king is seldom to be had. — Where have you been *the whole time* (vd. *all the time*)? — I have been in *no less a* town (vd. *city*) than London.

Adjective. Rule IV. V., page 386 of the Grammar.

3. An *honest man* is the *noblest work* of God. — England is a *rich and flourishing* (vd. *prosperous*) state. — The Dutch, in general, are an *industrious, patient, laborious, cleanly, sober, and frugal*

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Construction oder Wortfolge findet man Seite 373 — 385 der Grammatik.

people. — He has told me *a story, as false as it is malicious* ⁽²⁾. — He is *a man obliging* (vd. *who is obliging*) to every one. — Pompey's Pillar which is 88 feet *high*, and at the base 8 feet 4 inches *thick* (vd. *in circumference*), lies half *a mile* ⁽³⁾ (distant) from Alexandria.

Adjective continued. Rule VI., page 386 of the Grammar.

4. *Alexander the Great and Charles the Twelfth* (vd. XII.) of Sweden were, says Byron, both madmen. — The *first book*, the *third chapter*, and the *tenth page* (vd. *book the first, chapter the third, and page the tenth*). — The *Lieutenant-General* and the *Major-General* will ⁽⁴⁾ come with the Prince Regent to-morrow. — The Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein *was formerly Ambassador Extraordinary* in (vd. at) London (vd. *at the Court of St. James*).

Pronoun. Rule VII. VIII., page 386 of the Grammar.

5. *Are you there John?* Yes, *I am* here. — *Have you my book?* No, I have *(it)* ⁽⁵⁾ not. — *Do you like to be in London?* Oh yes, *I like* very much to be here. — *Do you go often to the theatre* (vd. *to the theatre often*)? Not very often, because, *I have* no time (vd. *not time*). — *My house is* very beautifully situated, *is it not?* — *Have you seen my children?* No, but *I have seen* your lady and *your* ⁽⁶⁾ sister. — *Double his* activity would not be sufficient to *extricate him* from his difficulties. — *Both my brothers* (vd. *my two brothers*) are in India, and *my whole family* (vd. *all my family* vd. *the whole of my family*) are (vd. *is*) sick.

Verb. Rule IX.—XII., page 386 of the Grammar.

6. *I study* much, and *were I* (vd. *if I were*) in your place, *I would study* still more. — *When I read* in the evening, my eyes pain me. — *Will you come* with me, *if I go* to London to-morrow? *If I had* time (vd. *had I time*), I should (vd. *would*) like to go. — *When was Kameameha*, king of the Sandwich Islands, *born?* He *was born* in 1812; his minister, or perhaps more correct (vd. *more correctly spoken*), his female minister *Kekahuahua*, — for extraordinary (vd. *strange*) enough, it is a woman, in the female line (vd. *branch*) of whose family this charge is hereditary, — *was born* in 1797 ⁽⁷⁾. — X. *Now I must* (vd. *I must now*) tell you (*of*) my adventures in Paris. — *I am unwell* to-day, therefore, *I cannot go* out. — XI. Although

(2) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"He has told me *a story, which is just as false as it is malicious.*"

(3) NB. "*1 mile* (eine Wegstunde); *an hour* (eine Stunde Zeit); *a lesson* (eine Lehrstunde)."

(4) Oder "*will come to-morrow with the Prince Regent.*"

(5) NB. Ueber das Weglassen des "*it*" in Fällen, wie der obige, siehe Anmerk. 4. S. 30 dieses Buches.

(6) NB. Obwohl es in der Regel nicht nöthig ist, das Fürwort zu wiederholen, so muß man es doch in Fällen wie der obige gebrauchen, weil sonst man nicht wissen kann, ob es die Schwester des Herrn oder der Frau Gemahlin ist.

(7) The above state of things exists no longer. The son of *Kameameha III.*, King of the Sandwich-Islands, is at present prime minister, *Mr. Willie*, of Irish extraction, is minister of Foreign-affairs; *Dr. Judd* is minister of finance, and *Mr. Armstrong* minister of Justice, Religion and Education. The two latter are Americans. They all reside in the beautiful Capital *Honolulu*.

I am not rich, (yet) I am happy. — XII. *I have had* much money in my life, but *I don't know* (od. *I know not*) how it is, it always makes itself wings, and flies away. — *Can you read this* (od. *that*)? No, but *I can spell it.*

Verb continued. Not. Rule XIII., page 387 of the Grammar.

7. I ordered the tailor and the shoemaker to come to-day, but I see, that they *have* (od. *are*) *not come.* — Take care, and *don't let* the child fall (od. *take care that you don't let the child fall*). — I saw the *king writing.* — We *are not* happy, or are we? No, we *are not* happy indeed (od. No, indeed, *we are not happy*). — *Not having time* (od. *as I had not time* od. *having no time*) to go to him, I wrote (*to*)⁽⁸⁾ him. — Have you my pen-knife? No, I have (*it*) not I had (*it*) not.

Adverb. Rule XIV.—XVIII., page 387 of the Grammar.

8. Lord Brougham (bruh'm) speaks *very beautifully.* — We have been *extremely gay.* — Windsor-Castle is *extremely* (od. *exceedingly*) *large.* — XV. I almost always read Spanish (od. *I read Spanish nearly always*), *seldom if ever* (od. *seldom or never*)⁽⁹⁾ French. — *Now, I see* (od. *I now see* od. *I see now*) how he has made it. — You mean, perhaps (od. *perhaps you mean*) Mr. Tibs? Oh yes, he *has really beaten* his wife. — He bowed to me *very politely* (od. *he bowed very politely to me*), and went along. — The watch is *really very cleverly made.* — The death of the Grand-Princess Alexandra of Russia, Princess of Hessa, *afflicted* the Emperor *very much.* — I *shall never have* finished this work. — XVI. I pay my rent *half-yearly*, and you *monthly* (od. I pay my rent *every half year* od. *six months*, and you *every month*). — An honest man *thinks nobly*, *acts sincerely* (od. *with sincerity*) and *loves* his friend *cordially.* — I am *perfectly* (od. *quite*) *contented.* — XVII. *To-morrow* I shall be in Paris, and *next winter* I shall be in London (od. I shall be in P. *to-morrow*, and in L. *next winter*). — *By degrees* you will perceive it (od. *you will perceive it by degrees* od. *gradually*). — He has *written it perfectly well.*⁽¹⁰⁾

(8) NB. In Fällen, wie der obige, läßt man das "to" vor dem Fürwort weg, man muß es aber vor ein Hauptwort setzen, z. B.:

I wrote *to the captain*, to Mr. N., etc. | Ich schrieb dem Hauptmann, dem Herrn N. u. c. Folgt aber ein Hauptwort im *Accusativ*, so läßt man das "to" weg, z. B.:

I wrote *Captain N. (Mr. S.) a letter* | Gestern schrieb ich dem Hauptmann N. (dem Herrn S.) einen Brief.

(9) NB. "Seldom or never" ist allgemein gebräuchlich, "seldom if ever" wäre aber richtiger.

(10) Es ist zu bemerken, daß kurze erklärende Sätze, wie „aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach; wie ich hoffe, jedoch, u.“ meistens zwischen das Hilfszeitwort und Zeitwort gestellt werden, z. B.:

Had I gone to India seven years ago, it would, *in all probability*, have cost me my life.

You, and your lady, to whom I beg you to present my compliments, will, *I hope*, consider this a sufficient apology for my absence.

It is a square enclosure of, *I should think*, about two acres, surrounded by a good stone wall.

He who walks with vigour, three hours a day, will, *in seven years*, pass a space equal to the circumference of the globe.

The piece, *however*, has been well performed.

If the man, *as you say*, is really poor, he deserves our aid.

Adverb, only &c. Rule XIX — XXI., page 387 of the Grammar.

9. Is Mr. Tardy *not yet* come? ⁽¹¹⁾ No, Sir, he is *not yet* come. — Have you seen the Pinacotheca? *Not yet*. — Who has taken away my book? *Not I (he, she, we)*, I assure you. — Will you go to the theatre? *Not to-day, nor to-morrow either*. — *Six years ago* I was in Hamburg (vd. *I was in Hamburg six years ago*). — Have you ever been in Italy? Oh yes, but it is *a long time since*. — *A week hence* (vd. *in a week* vd. *in eight days*) I shall be in London (vd. I shall be in London *a week hence* vd. *in a week* vd. *in eight days*). — Some people think, that if they had *money enough* (vd. *enough money*), they would be *happy enough*; but they deceive themselves *very much*. — I *only* saw her, but did not speak *to* (vd. *with*) her. — I saw *only her*, but not her husband. — I *not only* saw her, but spoke *with* her. — *Only I* saw her, and no one (vd. *nobody*) else. — XX. I *shall probably meet* you in London next summer (vd. *next summer* I shall probably meet you in L). — *In a year or two* I intend going to Egypt ⁽¹²⁾, *thence* (vd. *from there*) to India, and *thence* (vd. *from there* vd. *from India*) to China. — The play-actor *has played his part on the stage very well this evening*. — He possesses the strength of a Hercules. — Give me the book ⁽¹³⁾.

Conjunction. Rule XXII., XXIII., page 388 of the Grammar.

10. Would you like to go with me to Windsor? I should like much to go with you, but I have *not* (vd. *no*) time. — There is *no one but* knows him (vd. there is *no one* vd. *nobody who does not know him*). — I saw *no one* (vd. *nobody*) *but* him. — *All but one* came (vd. *all came but one*). — I doubt *not* at all (vd. *I don't at all doubt*) *that* he will come. — He is *nothing else than* a drunkard. — XXIII. *Although* I am young, *yet* I have seen much of the world. — *'Though* (vd. *although*) he was here yesterday, (*yet*) I did not see him. — I am really (vd. *indeed*) *not rich, nor you either*. — You would certainly *not have done* that? *To be sure not* (vd. *certainly not*), *nor my brother either*.

Chapter II.

Exercises on the Article corrected (1).

Indefinite Article. Rule I., II., page 401 of the Grammar.

11. The Lord-Lieutenant (vd. *Vice-roy*) of Ireland has 360,000 florins *a year*. — In England there is cloth which costs thirty-six

(11) NB. Man könnte sagen: "Is Mr. T. *not come yet*? No, Sir, he is *not come yet*."

Obige Form aber ist richtiger und besser.

(12) NB. Man könnte auch sagen, aber nicht ganz so gut:

I intend to go (vd. *I intend going*) to Egypt in a year or two, and from there I shall go to India, and *thence* to China.

(13) Aber "Give the book to me and not to him."

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Artikel findet man Seite 388 u. der Grammatik.

florins *a yard*. — How much *a pound* ⁽²⁾ is tea in (od. at) Munich? At Sabbadini's you can get (od. have) very good (*tea*) for od. at three florins *a pound*. — In some days I expect to receive *a great many* books from my friend Baensch in Magdeburg. — *Many a garland* was hung upon his tomb. — She shed *many a tear* over the misfortune of her son. — *Many a heart* is broken (od. has been broken) by the ravages of war ⁽³⁾.

Indef. article continued. Rule III. — V., page 401 of the Grammar.

12. I have *a* fine book. And I have lost *one* of my books. — *A man* could do such a thing, but not *a woman*. — *One talented man* could do it, but *ten blockheads* could not (*do it*). — IV. The clock of St. Paul's in London strikes *every quarter of an hour*. — It is now *three quarters of a year* since I was in Paris. — V. Pray, excuse me, I must go now, I am *in a hurry* (od. *I'm in haste*), for if I come home too late, my father will be angry. — He has *a mind* (od. *a desire, a wish*) to take English lessons. — General Wellesley was ⁽⁴⁾ created Duke of Wellington, *as a reward* for his services in the French war.

Indef. Article continued. Rule VI., page 401 of the Grammar.

13. *What countryman* are you? I am *a Frenchman* and *a merchant*, and my father is *a goldsmith* and *a banker* at the same time. — *As* ⁽⁵⁾ *a boy*, Nelson was undaunted, *as a man*, he was still more so. — *As a tragedian*, Kean is excellent (od. Kean is excellent *as a tragedian*). — It is not necessary to be *a sorcerer*, to divine his motives. — What is Mr. Palm? He is *a man* of honor, and *a book-seller*; his father was also *a bookseller*. — At (*the*) first sight I knew him to be *a Talbot*. — His speeches show the fire of *a Burke*, with the biting sarcasm of *a Brougham*.

Indef. Article continued. Rule VII., VIII., page 402 of the Grammar.

14. Would to God (od. I wish to God) that *some good soul* would take pity on me. — Without doubt he has *some good friend* who will assist him. — Have you *any idea*, how this is to be done? Not the least. — Can you give me *any proof* of it? Oh yes! many. — The Siamese Twins died *the* ⁽⁶⁾ *some day, the same hour*, and, naturally, they were buried (od. interred) in the *same grave*. —

(2) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

“What does tea cost *a pound* in (od. at) Munich?”

(3) NB. Braucht man oben den bestimmenden Artikel “*the war*” so würde es den Begriff des Krieges im Allgemeinen verlieren, und so viel heißen als “*the French war, the present war, etc.*”

(4) NB. Man muß oben das *Imperfectum* brauchen, weil der Herzog von Wellington jetzt todt ist, folglich gehört er der Vergangenheit an.

(5) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

“When *a boy*, N. was undaunted, *when a man*, he was still more so.”

Auch: “Nelson was undaunted *as a boy, as a man* he was more so.”

(6) NB. Man sagt auch: “on the same day, in the same year, at the same time (moment), aber: *the same hour.*”

They have both been always of the same opinion (od. Both have always been of the same opinion).

Repetition of the Article. Rule IX., page 402 of the Grammar.

15. Yesterday I saw a man, woman, and child ⁽⁷⁾. — The Count ⁽⁸⁾ (od. Earl) has a Negro, an ape, and a horse, but (he has) no wife. — The tailor and shoemaker, the baker, butcher and doctor, demand their payment. — Not only the English, but also the Irish and Scotch, love their liberty. — The Emperor sent for the Chancellor and the Treasurer.

Definite Article. Rule X., XI., page 402 of the Grammar.

16. Man wants but little here below, nor yet that little long ⁽⁹⁾. — Of all the men (whom) I have ever seen, he, whom I saw yesterday, was the most miserable. — Pride (od. haughtiness) and poverty are badly paired. — The pride and poverty of the Irish are both in a high degree. — The massacre now began, for which history has no language, and poetry no colours. Neither innocent childhood, nor helpless age, neither sex, nor rank, nor beauty, could disarm the rage of the conqueror (od. victor).

Def. Article continued. Rule X b., XI b., page 403 of the Grammar.

17. Alexander conquered Persia. — Charles the Twelfth (od. XII.) was the Alexander of the North. — Have you read the divine Plato? No, but I have read the immortal Milton, and the incomparable Shakspeare. — Have you seen blind Jack? No, but I have seen lame Peter. — General Wellesly, late Duke of Wellington, commanded in India (od. in the Indies od. the East Indies). — King Alfred the great drove the Danes out of England. — The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl ⁽¹⁰⁾ of Ripon, and the Princess Mary, were presented to Queen Victoria.

Def. Art. continued. Rule X., XI. c. d., page 403 of the Grammar.

18. With the exception of platina, gold is the heaviest of all metals. — The gold, of which the Crown of the Queen of England is made, is much worth (od. is worth much od. is of great value). — The mind of man without education is like a diamond in the rough (ruff) od. is like an unpolished diamond). — Diamonds are the most precious of all gems (od. of all precious stones). — Black and green are generally (od. in general) more (od. more highly) esteemed than

(7) NB. Will man mit dem geringsten Nachdruck sprechen, so wiederholt man den Einheits-Artikel.

(8) NB. "Count" ist nur ein continentaler Titel, ist es ein englischer Graf, so muß man es mit "Earl od. Viscount od. Lord" übersetzen.

(9) NB. Obiger Satz und Construction gehört zum Poetischen, man kann denselben Sinn wie folgt auch ausdrücken:

"Man wants but little on earth (oder in this life), nor does he want that little long. — Oder The wants of man on earth are few, and these few cease with life."

(10) NB. Bei den Worten "Earl und Viscount" gibt es im Englischen ein paar Ausnahmen; diese sind wo der Titel und Familien-Name gleich sind, z. B.:

"Earl Talbot, Townshend, Dalhousie; Viscount Palmerston."

yellow and red. — *The ant* is the emblem of *industry*; *the lamb* and *the dove*, that of *meekness* and *humility*.

Def. Art. continued. Rule X., XI., e. f. g., page 403 of the Grammar.

19. The frost of *winter*, and the heat of *summer*, do not agree well together: young ladies take *warning*. — *The winter* of this year has been ⁽¹¹⁾ very cold. — We were six (vd. *there were six of us*) at *dinner*, and *the dinner* was excellent. — In proportion to the area, *England* is twice as populous as *Bavaria*. — *The Andes* and (the) *Cordilleras* in the New World, are higher than *the Pyrenees*, *the Alps*, etc. in the Old World. — *Aetna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Hecla*, are volcanoes. — I have a brother *at the Cape of Good Hope*, and another brother *at Cape Horn*. — *The Rhine*, *the Danube*, and *the Elbe*, are three great rivers in Germany. — *The Mediterranean* is greater (vd. *larger*) than *the Baltic*. — *The beautiful city* of London. — My uncle is in *the Brazils* (vd. *in Brasil* vd. *Brazil*), my aunt *at the Hague*.

Def. Art. continued. Rule X. XI. h., page 404 of the Grammar.

20. *The god of war* protected him. — *The devil* never sleeps, for *in hell* there is no repose. — *The earth*, *the moon*, *the sun*, *the stars*, *the planets*, *Juno*, *Pallas*, etc., have been created by God. — Where is Mr. Wilson? He is not *in town* to-day; he is gone *to the country*. When he returns *to town*, pray, let me know, for I have something of importance to speak to him about (vd. *I have to speak to him* (vd. *I wish to speak to him*) *about something of importance*).

Def. Art. continued. Rule XII. i. k., page 404 of the Grammar.

21. *It is said* that *the Scotch* always reflect before they fight, that *the Irish* fight before they reflect, and that *the English* do either the one or the other, according to circumstances. — *The Catholics* believe *in Purgatory*, but *the Protestants* not (vd. *do not*). — In the next world (vd. *in the world to come*), *the good* will be rewarded, *the bad* punished. — In *the East* the sun rises, in *the West* he (vd. *it*) sets. — *At the South-pole* it is colder than at the North-pole. — *The great Revolution*, which cost Charles the First (vd. I.) his head, and *the Commonwealth* under Cromwell, are important points in *the history of England*. — By (vd. *in*) which steamboat did ⁽¹²⁾ you come, and where do you lodge? I made ⁽¹²⁾ the voyage by *the John Bull*, and I lodge *at the King of England* (vd. *in the King of England Hotel*). — Bonaparte went on board *the Bellerophon* in the year 1815, but sailed to St. Helena on board *the Northumberland* (vd. *but sailed on board the Northumberland to St. Helena*).

(11) NB. Ist der Winter schon ganz vorüber, so muß man oben das *Imperfectum* statt des *Perfectums* brauchen, z. B.: "*The winter of this year was very cold.*"

(12) NB. Ist man nur so eben angekommen, so braucht man das *Perfectum*, z. B.:
 "By which steamboat have you come and where do you lodge?"
 "I have made the voyage by (vd. *in*) the John Bull, etc."

Def. Art. continued. Rule XII. p. q., page 404 of the Grammar.

22. Queen Victoria is the head of *the Anglican Church*. — Were you at *the theatre* yesterday evening? Yes, Sir, and I am quite pleased with *the London Stage*. — To-morrow I must go to *the House* (od. I must go to *the House* of Commons to-morrow), to speak on the Corn-laws. — *The arts and* ⁽¹³⁾ *sciences* are much favored (od. *protected, encouraged*) by the King of Bavaria. — *The nine Muses* are daughters of Jupiter and the ⁽¹⁴⁾ goddess Mnemosine; *the three Graces* are daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Def. Art. continued. Rule XIII. — XVII., page 405 of the Grammar.

23. What an early spring we have! *The trees* are already in bloom, and *the grass* is beautifully green. — *The more, the merrier; the fewer, the better the cheer*. — *The more* one has, *the more* one desires (od. *the more we have, the more we desire*, od. *the more people have, the more they desire*). — This house pleases me *the least* of all. — The doctor told me (that) he would come *at such and such a time*. — If he is *such a one* as he is (od. he's) described, I will (od. shall) have nothing to do with him. — I am by no means *the rich man* (od. *so rich a man as*) you take me to be. — How can you sit (od. *remain*) so long *at table*? *The table* at which we sat, was very fine (*pretty, beautiful*). — When do your children go *to school, to church, etc.*? They are already *at school, at church*. — Let us go *to church, to school, to the theatre*. Much obliged to you (od. *thank you*), I come just (od. I am just coming) *from school, from church, from the theatre*. — Let us go *into the church, into the theatre*, I should like to see them (od. *I wish to see them*).

Chapter III.

Exercises on the Substantive corrected. ⁽¹⁾

Construction. Rule I., II., page 419 of the Grammar.

24. *The Muses were* the goddesses of the arts and sciences. — *A rich and beautiful woman is* not always sufficient to make a man

(13) NB. Es ist nicht nöthig oben den Artikel zu wiederholen: "*the sciences*."

(14) NB. Es ist nicht nöthig oben die Präposition "of" zu wiederholen: "*Of Jupiter and (of) the goddess*."

(15) NB. Es gibt auch Fälle im Englischen, wo man den Artikel brauchen oder weglassen kann; diese Fälle aber sind meistens Redensarten, oder solche, welche mit ähnlichen Fällen im Deutschen übereinstimmen. z. B.:

On earth od. *on the earth*.

At first sight od. *at the first sight*.

The hero of English liberty (od. *of the liberty of England*).

This house has been long in possession (od. *in the possession*) of our family.

Helim was governor (od. *the governor*) of the Black palace, and *chief* (od. *the chief*) of the physicians, etc.

Of all days (od. *of all the days*) in the year, I like Christmas-day.

Auf Erden oder auf der Erde.

Beim ersten Blick.

Der Held englischer Freiheit od. der Freiheit Englands.

Dieses Haus ist lange im Besitz unserer Familie.

Helim war Gouverneur (od. der Gouverneur) des schwarzen Palastes und Haupt (od. das Haupt) der Aerzte, etc.

Von allen Tagen im Jahre mag ich Weihnachtstag, etc.

(1) Die Regeln über die Syntax der Hauptwörter findet man Seite 405—419 der Grammatik.

happy, but if (od. when) *she* is not good, as well as beautiful, she can make him very unhappy. — "We are come," said Captain Hay, "to mediate peace between Your Imperial Majesty and the French." "No! No!" exclaimed (od. cried) the Emperor of Morocco, "no peace with the French! on the contrary war! war! (od. bloß: war! war!)." — Here are the books (which) you sought so long, and there is your dictionary. — Happy is the man who makes heaven his care! — Were you (od. if you were) but as good as you are beautiful, you would be loved by every one (od. everybody). — Should you not (od. if you should not) be able to come to me, I shall come to you. — Have you seen Dr. (od. Doctor) Hygeist to-day, or do you happen to know where he lives (od. lodges)? No, I do not know him, nor do I know where he lives (od. lodges). — May the God of the Christians protect you, and may you never know what it is to want a friend.

Genetive with "of." Rule III.—VI., page 419 of the Grammar.

25. Light is an emanation of the rays of the sun (od. of the sun's rays). — The love of life is natural to man. — The wisdom of Socrates, the cunning of Ulysses, and the courage of Achilles, are celebrated in the works of the poets, and in the writings of the historians. — The happiness of the bad is but transitory, but the internal (od. mental) peace of the good is lasting (od. durable). — Virtue is the greatest pleasure of the wise. — The privations of the blind, and (of the) deaf and dumb, are perhaps not so great as people think; for we do not feel the loss of what we never had, never knew. — IV. Give me a piece of bread, and a glass of wine, and here you have a purse of money, from which you can (od. may) ⁽²⁾ pay yourself. — V. In the month of August, last year, we met, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, a band of robbers and Gipsies (od. Gypsies); the leader of the former had (od. went by) the name of Sparenobody, that of the latter Lightfinger. — Nowhere do we find so many ships together, as on (od. in) the Thames. — In the army of Xerxes (od. in Xerxes' army), with which he invaded Greece, in the year 440 before Christ, there were some millions of men, women, and children. — VI. Bonaparte went on board the Belerophon, but sailed on board the Northumberland to St. Helena. He was, perhaps, worthy a better fate (od. perhaps he was worthy of a better fate).

Genetive continued. Rule VII.—X., page 420 of the Grammar.

26. The courage (valour) of the officers of the Queen of the British Islands' army is celebrated. — The relations of my tutor's brother's wife live in London (od. the relations of my tutor's sister-in-law live in London). — Where ⁽³⁾ are you going now? I am

(2) NB. "May" im obigen Satz bedeutet, daß es einem „frei steht, die Erlaubniß hat," "can" dagegen bedeutet, daß „da man den Beutel hat, so kann man, so hat man es in seiner Macht, sich zu bezahlen."

(3) NB. In Büchern &c. findet man "whither, thither" statt "where, there," welches auch richtiger wäre, der Sprachgebrauch jedoch hat für "where, there," in solchen Fällen, entschieden.

going to Earl (ob. Lord) Collingwood's, and from there ⁽⁴⁾, I shall go to Lloyd's ⁽⁵⁾. — We were invited to Neighbour Flamborough's to crack (ob. burn) nuts (ob. we were invited to crack nuts at Neighbour Flamborough's). — VIII. Who is the gentleman, (whom) we have just met? He is a friend of mine, and of my father's. — I am no favorite of the King's, but I am one of his most faithful subjects. — You may depend upon (ob. on) it, that tongue of yours (ob. your tongue) will, one day, bring you into trouble. — What a curious fellow (ob. man) that brother of yours is (ob. your brother is). — IX. The whole society rejoiced at the man's not coming (ob. rejoiced that the man did not come). — Your brother's coming ⁽⁶⁾ so unexpectedly, prevented our going out. — X. O! what is victory's crown? Can it appease the torture of an afflicted spirit ⁽⁷⁾, or can it renovate the expiring powers of youth ⁽⁷⁾.

Genetive continued. Rule XI., page 420 of the Grammar.

27. The arrogance of the ignorant is often insupportable. — It is the duty of the rich to relieve the indigence of the poor. — The cunning of the Greeks, and the fraud of the Chinese, are both contemptible. — The internal mental vision of the blind is, perhaps, often preferable to the external vision of the man who (ob. of those who) can see. — Ibrahim Pasha was only four days' journey from Constantinople. — The Irish people's complaints (ob. the complaints of the Irish people) never cease, and the Government's severe measures (ob. the severe measures of the Government) are of no avail ⁽⁸⁾ in silencing them. — The distance of the sun from the earth is much greater than that of the moon (better als: the sun's distance from the earth is greater than the moon's).

Dative. Rule XII., XIII., page 421 of the Grammar.

28. To whom is Sir Robert Peel indebted for all his riches? To the industry and ⁽⁹⁾ economy of his father and ⁽⁹⁾ grandfather. — Charles the Twelfth (ob. XII.) of Sweden was a great enemy to the Czar Peter of Russia. — What did O'Connel aspire to (ob. to what did O'C. aspire)? He aspired to become the first man of his century (ob. age). — XIII. Dr. Prætorius is librarian to Prince Albert of England. —

(4) NB. Man sagt oben auch "thence, from thence, I shall go," etc., letztere sind jedoch in der Umgangssprache nicht gebräuchlich.

(5) NB. Oben ist es nicht nöthig "coffee-house" hinzuzufügen, weil es schon verstanden oder zugebacht wird.

(6) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

"Your brother having come so unexpectedly, we could not go out."

(7) NB. In obigen beiden Sätzen wäre der Sächsisch-Genitiv nicht gut und dürfte höchstens in der Poesie gebraucht werden.

(8) NB. Statt "are of no avail in, etc." kann man auch "avail nothing in, etc." sagen.

(9) NB. Es ist nicht nöthig den Artikel und die Präposition "to the" und "of his" zu wiederholen.

Dr. Prætorius is the only librarian of *Prince Albert*. — Where⁽¹⁰⁾ are you going (to)⁽¹¹⁾ now? I am going to church, and from there (ob. thence) to the theatre. — Thomas Payne was an enemy to religion.

Dative continued. Rule XIV., XV., page 421 of the Grammar.

29. *My sister* is ill (ob. sick), therefore I cannot go out to-day. — Have you washed *your hands and face*? Oh no, I cannot do it, for *my head aches*⁽¹²⁾ too much (ob. for I have too bad (violent) a head-ache.) — Pray, put on *your hat*. — This misfortune will break *my heart*, and then farewell to this weary world. — XI. If it is⁽¹³⁾ agreeable to you, I shall visit you to-morrow. It is always agreeable to me to see an old friend, whose conversation is so instructive to me. — The Queen of England, a woman (ob. lady) near thirty-five (ob. nearly 35 years of age), is not at all like her mother. — Opposite (the) Regent's Park, stands the Colosseum (ob. the Colosseum stands opposite (the) Regent's Park).

Dative continued. Rule XVI., XVII., page 421 of the Grammar.

30. Bring me the book, "Three years in Ispahàn," it is lying on the table. Here it is; shall I give it to you, or shall I give it to your sister? No, you shall not give it to my sister, give it me (ob. give it to me). — To whom have you given the money and the letter? I gave the money to Mr. Lackmoney, and the letter I put in the post (office) (ob. and I put the letter in the post). — XVII. The daughter's answer (ob. the answer of the daughter) seemed to please the good gentleman very much. — "Junius' Letters" are ascribed to Sir Philip Frances, whether rightly or not, is hard to say. — The old Shah himself described his palace to me, and asked me if there was any thing like it in England?

Accusativ. Rule XVIII.—XXI., page 421 of the Grammar.

31. Peter the Great introduced the arts and sciences into Russia. — I am now reading Fowler's "Three years in Persia," a very interesting work. — XIX. When do you generally bathe (oder when do you bathe in general)? I generally bathe in the morning (ob. in the mornings). And I in the evening (ob. evenings). — When does the London steam-boat generally arrive? The London steam-boat arrives (on) Mondays and Fridays, and the Hamburg, (on) Tuesdays and Saturdays. — XX. What do you think of Lord Brougham? I think him (ob. I consider him) to be one of the most learned men in

(10) NB. In Büchern findet man "whither" statt "where," in der Umgangssprache aber wird "whither" selten gebraucht.

NB. *Where do you go?* bedeutet: Wo gehen Sie gewöhnlich hin? *Where are you going now?* Wo gehen Sie jetzt hin?

(11) NB. Das "to" kann in Fällen wie der obige weggelassen werden.

(12) NB. Man sagt auch: "my head aches (ob. pains) me too much."

(13) NB. Man kann auch oben das "it is" weglassen und sagen: "If agreeable to you."

Man kann auch sagen "if it be" statt "if it is," und der Unterschied ist, daß "if it is" fragt, ob es jetzt, "if it be" ob es Morgen, oder in der Zukunft überhaupt "an-
genehm sein wird."

the world, and he has also been *declared as such* by the critics. — XXI. *O! unhappy accident! ruin of my life! — O! passion! formerly so sweet, so delightful! now but the skeleton of what thou wast! — Woe is me* (vd. *Ah me*)! how unhappy I am! — Oh happy me! ⁽¹⁴⁾ and oh unhappy thou! how different heaven has distributed his (vd. *its*) gifts to us.

Collective Nouns. Rule XXIII., page 422 of the Grammar.

32. How *many more men* lose their *lives* by eating too much than by famine! — My *father's* and my *uncle's hearts* yearned with compassion for the poor man's distress (vd. *misery*). — The poor poets put *their hands* into ⁽¹⁵⁾ *their pockets*, but found, as is usually (oder *generally*) the case with these gentlemen, nothing in them. — XXIV. *The parliament were* so divided in *their opinions*, that *it was* dissolved by the Queen. — *The East India Company possesses* much power in India. — *The East India Company are much concerned* about the war in Mysore.

Titles, etc. Rule XXV., XXVI., page 422 of the Grammar.

33. *Doctor and Mrs. Anderson* paid us a visit yesterday (oder *visited us; called on us; came to see us yesterday*), and to-morrow, we expect the *Earl and Countess* of Shrewsbury. — *Sir Edward Lytton and Lady Bulwer* live no longer together. — Good morning *Mrs. Johnson*. — How do you do (vd. *how are you*) *Mrs. Gore*? — Have you seen *Mrs. (Dr.)* ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Wilson*, or *Mrs. (Colonel)* ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Conolly* to-day? No, but I have seen *the Baroness Sibthorp*, and *the Countess of Blessington*. — Our *shoemaker's wife* has lost her child, and our *tailor's wife* is very ill. — *The Lieutenant's lady* is a very amiable woman (vd. *lady*), and *the General's lady* is very talented. — XXVI. Many *iron houses* are now building (vd. *are now being built*) in England. — *The London Bankers* are very rich, but *the Francfort Jews* are also very rich.

Apposition. Rule XXVII., page 422 of the Grammar.

34. *Mr. Dunlap, the English officer's* condition ⁽¹⁷⁾ is very painful. — All *the* ⁽¹⁸⁾ children stood around *Mr. Simpson, their father's* bed ⁽¹⁷⁾. — *Mr. Simpson, my old friend's* house ⁽¹⁷⁾ is to be sold. —

(14) NB. Der *Accusativ* oben ist die richtige Form, bei den besten Schriftstellern jedoch findet man häufig:

Oh happy I, he, she! Oh poor he, she, we, they!

(15) NB. Statt "*into*" findet man öfters "*in*": *They put their hands in their pockets, etc.* "*Into*" ist jedoch das richtige Wort, so oft man "*wohin*" fragen kann.

Man sagt aber: *He threw the water in my face, into my eye.*

(16) NB. Das Wort "*Dr., Colonel,*" etc. wird in solchen Fällen nicht als Titel gebraucht, wie im Deutschen, sondern nur, um diese Damen von andern desselben Namens zu unterscheiden.

(17) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen:

The condition of Mr. Dunlap, the English officer, is very painful.

All the children round the bed of their father, Mr. Simpson.

The house of my old friend, Mr. Simpson, is to be sold.

(18) NB. Was für Kinder standen um ihres Vaters Bett? Alle Kinder. — O nein, nur die Kinder des Hrn. Simpson, des Vaters; folglich muß man den Artikel brauchen. Siehe Reg. XIII. Seite 399 der Grammatik.

The French were driven out of Italy by *Suvarow* (od. *Suvaroff*), the *Russian general*. — *Buonaparte*, (the) *First Consul*, was crowned Emperor of the French by *Pope Pius VII.*, the *most amiable of the Popes*. — By whom has your house been built? *By a Mr. Barry, an excellent architect*.

Chapter IV.

Exercises on the Adjective corrected. (1)

Construction. Rule I., II., page 440 of the Grammar.

35. George the Third (od. III.) of England was a *generous and kind friend*, and an encourager of *learned and scientific men*. — Catharine of Arragon, sister-in-law and wife of Henry the Eighth (oder VIII.) of England, was a *very beautiful, amiable woman*, but at the same time an *unhappy queen*. — To-day the weather is *very fine* (od. the weather is very fine to-day), but, perhaps, it may be very bad to-morrow (od. but to-morrow it may, perhaps, be very bad). — In London, as in Paris (better: *as well as* in Paris), there are *narrow, dark, and dirty streets* (2). — *Happy is the man* (od. the man is happy), who knows no evil. — There is a *fine girl*, and here is *fine linen*. — These *apples* are very *fine*, this *lady* is (also) *very beautiful* (3).

Construction continued. Rule III.—V., page 441 of the Grammar.

36. The English are *a people much devoted to commerce*, but also to the sciences. — Schiller is *an author* (*a poet*, (4) *a writer*), *admired* by all nations. — IV. On sailing by (od. *as we sailed by*) Calais, we saw *a ship driven on shore* (od. *ashore*), with *a sailor sitting aloft* (od. *above*) in the cradle of the mast. — V. The *first Sunday*, I spent (od. *which I spent*) in France, I was quite astonished to see the people working, but the *next Sunday* (od. *the following Sunday*) I had already accustomed myself to it. — The English *tributary Provinces* in India are very numerous (od. *the Provinces, tributary to England in India, are very numerous*).

So — as, the more so as, etc. Rule VI. — VIII. b., page 441 of the Grammar.

37. She is *so credulous as* (5) to believe all that is told her. — On the execution of Anne Bolein (od. *Bullen*), Henry the Eighth was *so moved as* to shed tears (od. *so moved that he shed tears*). — The

(1) NB. Die Regeln über den Syntax der Adjective findet man Seite 423—440 der Grammatik

(2) NB. "Streets, narrow, dark, and dirty" gehört zum Poetischen oder Dramatischen Styl.

(3) NB. "This lady is very fine" würde bedeuten, daß "diese Dame auffallend (schön) angezogen (gekleidet) ist," man sagt aber: "this is a very fine lady."

(4) NB. Unter "Poet" versteht man im Englischen meistens bloß Einen, der Gedichte schreibt, "author, writer" dagegen bedeutet "Schriftsteller" im Allgemeinen.

(5) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "She is so credulous that she believes all that, etc."

Queen was so kind *as* to give me a pension. — Queen Victoria is so amiable, *that every one* loves her (vd. *that* she is loved by every one). — Abd-el-Kader is *a most intrepid* man. — VIII. a. My little daughter is *smaller by much* (vd. *is by much smaller*) than yours, but your little daughter is *older than mine by two years* (vd. *is two years older* vd. *by two years older than mine*). — Your Grace, I believe that the man, (*whom*) you have condemned to death, is innocent. Well, if that's the case, *so much the better* for him.

Comparison. Rule IX.—XIII, page 441 of the Grammar.

38. Of the two books (which) you sent me, the English one is *the more entertaining* (vd. *amusing*). — Miss Sweetman is *much prettier* (vd. *much more beautiful*) than Miss Loveday, but of the three ladies, Miss Modesty is *the most amiable*. — I have two sisters; but *the younger* is *the more talented*, and *the elder* *the more amiable*. — X. I assure you, in the whole town ⁽⁶⁾, you will not find a *finer, cheaper, and more suitable* ⁽⁷⁾ lodgings. — A *blind woman and child* were standing at the door, when I was going out (vd. *when I went out*). — My *good uncle, aunt, and cousins*, are coming to tea this evening. — My friend Sir Walter Waddle has a *very fine house*, and *beautiful gardens*. — I should like to see your *very finest linen*. — XIII. Socrates was *the wisest of men*, and Semiramis *the most celebrated of queens*. — Buonaparte was *the most extraordinary man of our century*. — Yesterday evening we were *more sad than gay*.

One, ones. Rule XIV., XV., page 442 of the Grammar.

39. When I saw *my little ones* ⁽⁷⁾ about me, I was happy. — Here is a bird's nest, full of *young ones* ⁽⁷⁾, and see (vd. *look*), there are the *old ones* ⁽⁸⁾. — Love is the modern *fair one's* ⁽⁸⁾ jest. — So, *my sweet one* ⁽⁸⁾, I would have you love me (vd. *I wish you to love me*). — I must buy some *wine, tea, and linen*, but it ⁽⁹⁾ must be good. — *The rich* as well as *the poor* are subject to disease and

(6) NB. "in the whole town" kann man auch ans Ende des Satzes setzen.

(7) NB. 1. Es ist hier zu bemerken, daß so oft sich mehrere Adjective auf dasselbe Hauptwort beziehen, man das bezeichnendste oder wichtigste dem Hauptwort zunächst stellt, z. B.:

A poor, lame, blind, old man. A rich and beautiful woman. Nicht: An old, blind, poor, lame man. A beautiful and rich woman.

NB. 2. The phrases or expressions: "A new pair-of-gloves;" "a little apothecary's-boy;" "Dirty doctors'-phials;" "a young old-bookseller (ein junger Antiquar) etc." from which the microscopic eye of the mere grammarian turns away, are logically correct, and are generally used even by people of rank and education. It is however more grammatical to say:

"A pair of new gloves; An apothecary's little boy; Doctors' dirty phials; a young dealer in old books," etc.

"A great man's coat (der Rock eines großen (vornehmen) Mannes)."

"A man's great coat (eines Mannes Oberrock)."

"A man's new great coat (eines Mannes neuen Oberrock)."

"A man's great new coat (eines Mannes großen neuen Rock)."

(8) NB. Man könnte oben auch sagen:

"My little children; young birds; old birds; the modern young lady's jest; my sweet girl, etc."

Mit "one, one's" ist es aber gebräuchlicher.

(9) NB. Das "it" bezieht sich auf jeden einzelnen, man könnte aber auch "they" brauchen, welches sich auf alle zusammen beziehen würde.

death. — I should like to have a (vd. some) book, but it must be an English and a moral one. — Show me some gloves! What sort would you like (vd. do you wish)? I should (vd. would) like to have white, yellow, black, and brown ones. — The poorest man is, perhaps, quite as happy as the richest. — Yesterday I smoked six cigars, but to-day only four ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Adjective as noun. Rule XVI.—XVIII., page 442 of the Grammar.

40. The good are not always happy on earth. — It is not always the courageous who gain the day, nor the weak who are oppressed. — The moderns are indebted to the ancients for many an excellent lesson in wisdom and virtue. — It is said, that the physician's (vd. doctor's) eye (vd. the eye of the physician vd. doctor) can intimidate the lunatics. — On this side the grave, there is no hope for the incurables. — The husband likes solids, but the wife fluids. — There was a superfluity of drinkables and eatables. — I trust (vd. I hope), I shall never lose sight of the respect due to my superiors ⁽¹¹⁾. — He shows as much respect to his inferiors as to ⁽¹²⁾ his superiors. — The Blacks, as well as the Whites, the Protestants, as well as the Catholics, are men. — XVIII. A thousand different greens ⁽¹³⁾ were reflected on the bosom of the lake. — Health is the chief good (vd. health is the best wealth). — Lord Byron was an admirer of the sublime and beautiful, but, at the same time, of the low and despicable.

Old man, &c. Rule XIX., XX., page 443 of the Grammar.

41. The old man, the old woman, the ugly man, the ugly woman ⁽¹⁴⁾ was standing at the door as (vd. when) I passed by. — Ah! my dear friend, are you here? — The roguish (vd. the arch) girl smiled and played on. — It is rather (vd. a little) cold to-day (vd. to-day it is rather cold); how do you like the weather? I like it rather warm. — Such roads, such hotels, as in England, are nowhere to be found (vd. are to be found nowhere). — I have not met with so bad a hotel in my life ⁽¹⁵⁾. — Mr. Linguist speaks very good French, but his sister neither speaks nor writes well. — How is the Glyptotheca in Munich built? Oh, it is very well, very beautifully built. — It appears to me that the (vd. this) book is not well written, and yet it is said to be ⁽¹⁶⁾ a very good book. — The Duke of Wellington is said to have been ⁽¹⁷⁾ very avaricious. — The Duke of Wellington is said to have been very avariciously inclined.

(10) NB. Setzt man aber ein Adjectiv nach dem Zahlwort, so braucht man "ones," z. B.:

"Yesterday I smoked six good cigars, but to-day only four bad ones."

(11) Oder "the respect which I owe (to) my superiors."

(12) NB. Man muß oben die Präposition "to" wiederholen, sonst hieß es:

"Er erzeugt seinen Untergebenen eben so viel Achtung als seine Obern (es thun)."

(13) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "A thousand different shades of green, etc."

(14) Oder "The old, the ugly man and woman were standing at the door."

(15) Eben so gut: Never in my life, have I met with so bad a hotel.

(16) NB. Statt: "it is said to be" kann man auch "and yet people say" brauchen.

(17) NB. Der Herzog von W., wovon oben die Rede ist, ist jetzt todt, folglich muß man die obige Zeit des Verbums anwenden; lebte er noch, so müßte man "is said to be" brauchen.

Light, heavy, &c. Rule XXI., page 443 of the Grammar.

42. To learn English is *very easy*, but Latin is *very difficult*. — Feathers are *very light*, but gold is *very heavy*. — We had a *very severe* winter last year. — See (ob. look) how *fast* (ob. hard) it snows, rains, etc. — Does it ever rain or snow so *fast* (ob. hard) in England? Sometimes; but in England it is never so cold, nor ever ⁽¹⁸⁾ so warm as in Germany. — Why have you run so *fast*? Because I was in a hurry. — A *strong master* is not always a *severe master*.

Chapter V.

Exercises on the Pronouns corrected. ⁽¹⁾

Pronoun. Nominative, etc. Rule I.—III., page 453 of the Grammar.

43. How do you spend your time in London? *I read, write, go to walk, visit the theatre and the House of Commons*, when any thing of importance is debated upon. — Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, famous (ob. celebrated) for *her beauty, wit, learning, and misfortunes*, was daughter of James V. (King) ⁽²⁾ of Scotland, and succeeded her father on the throne in the year 1542, eight days after her birth. *She was loved, admired, and praised by every one* (ob. by all), except by her rival, the hard-hearted Elisabeth. — II. Yesterday *I saw and spoke with* (ob. to) Dr. Smith. — After having ⁽³⁾ *viewed and admired the Pyramids* some time, we went *into them*. — III. This morning *I wrote to my brother*, and *reproached him* for (ob. with) the inconsiderate step he had taken. — The fellow *came to me* yesterday, *spoke with me* some time, and then, he *demande*d money *from* (ob. of) me, which I do not owe him.

Es, so; es ist, he is, etc. Rule IV.—VI., page 454 of the Grammar.

44. Who has taken (away) my book? *It was I*, because I wished to read it, but here you have it again. — *It is certainly not we* (ob. we are certainly not they) who are hard to the poor; *nor you either, are you?* for who could be pitiless to the miserable? — V. The Queen of England is a very *prudent* woman, but the Queen of Spain is not *so*. — To-day she is a very *good* girl, but I am sorry (ob. I am sorry to say) that she is not always *so*. — You promised me long ago *to study English*, when will you do *so*? I should like to do *so* (ob. to do it), but I have no time for it. — VI. Somebody knocks ⁽⁴⁾ at the door; who is there? *It is the Doctor*. — What's

(18) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

„But in England it is *never either* so cold or so warm as in Germany.”

Oder: „it is *never so cold, nor is it ever so warm as, etc.*”

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Fürwörter findet man Seite 444—473 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. Das Wort „King” kann man oben weglassen.

(3) NB. Man kann eben so gut sagen:

„After we had *viewed and admired the Pyramids some time, etc.*”

(4) NB. Man kann auch sagen: „There is somebody (ob. some one) *knocking at the door.*”

the matter there? O, 'tis (vd. *it is*) only a poor woman with a child on her arm, who has been run over. — Do you know that gentleman? Oh yes, *he is* an *author* (vd. *a writer*). — And that lady? *She is* his *wife*. — Who are these people? *They are* wandering *Foggy-Islanders*, namely (vd. *that is*) Englishmen.

Es ist, there is, &c. Rule VII. — IX., page 454 of the Grammar.

45. *There is* ⁽⁵⁾ a man and a woman here, who wish to speak with you. — For the wicked *there is* no peace on earth. — *Is there* any thing in the world, that I would not do for my friend? No, nothing, except to sacrifice my honor (for him), *but* he, who demands that of (vd. *from*) me, is no friend. — VIII. *There must be* a great difference between England and Germany, as well in the country itself as in the mode of life. That *there is*. — *There is* ⁽⁶⁾ a good friend of mine *living* in London, whom I will soon visit. — IX. Can you tell me where the Post-(office) is? I am sorry I *cannot*, but I really *do not* (vd. *don't*) *know*. — May I go out now? Oh yes, you may; no, you *may not* (vd. *cannot*). — Would you like to go with me to Westminster-Abbey, to see the monuments of the immortal Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, etc.? I *should like* very much to go, but I *cannot*.

Darauf, at it, &c. Rule X., page 455 of the Grammar.

46. Have you read the Novels of ⁽⁷⁾ Sir Walter Scott? O yes, I have read *some of them*. — Here is a very fine melon, would you like *some* ⁽⁸⁾ of *it* (vd. *will you take some of it*)? Thank you, I don't care *for* ⁽⁹⁾ *it*. — Now you have made your translation very well, I am quite contented (vd. *content*) *with it*. — Would you like to have (vd. *will you take*) some of *this pie, of these pears, of this wine*? No, thank you, I have enough *of it, of them*, but if you will have the kindness to give me a little cheese, I have no objection *to it*, and I shall eat a little *bread and butter with it*.

Man, one they, &c. Rule XI.—XIII., page 455 of the Grammar.

47. When *we* are happy, *we* easily forget *our* former misfortunes (vd. when *people* are happy, *they* easily forget *their* former misfortunes (vd. when *a man* is happy, he easily forgets *his* former misfortunes). ⁽¹⁰⁾ — When *you* find a contented man, *you* may thank *your* stars (vd. when *we* find a contented man, *we* may thank *our*

(5) NB. In Fällen wie der obige kann man das Zeitwort in der Ein- oder in der Mehrzahl brauchen: im ersten Fall muß man eine Elipse zudenken, z. B.: *There is a man, and (there is) a woman here*, oder: *There are a man and woman here*, d. h. "a man and a woman are here."

(6) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"A good friend of mine lives in London, and I shall visit him soon."

(7) NB. Oder: "*Walter Scott's Novels*." Ueber den Unterschied zwischen "of und by" in obigen und ähnlichen Fällen, siehe Anmerk. 5, Seite 16, vorliegenden Buches.

(8) NB. "Some" braucht man bei Fragen, nur wenn man Jemanden Etwas anbietet.

(9) NB. "Care about it" hieße: "Ich kümmere mich nicht darum."

(10) NB. Man kann oben auch sagen, aber nicht so gut:

"When one is happy, one easily forgets one's former (early) misfortunes."

"When men are happy, they easily forget their former misfortunes."

stars⁽¹¹⁾. — *We* cannot expect to reap what *we* did not sow (oder *people* cannot expect to reap what *they* did not sow (oder. *you* cannot expect to reap what *you* did not sow.⁽¹²⁾ — *We* are always more inclined to give good advice than (*we are*) to take it (oder. *people (men)* are always more inclined to give good advice than (*they are*) to take it).⁽¹³⁾ — When *we* cannot have all that *we* desire, *we* ought to (oder. *should*) content *ourselves* with what *we* have (oder. when *people (men)* cannot have all (*that*) *they* desire, *they* ought to content *themselves* with what *they* have.⁽¹⁴⁾ — When *people (men)* have nothing to reproach *themselves* with, they laugh (oder. *they may laugh*) at the lies of the malicious (oder. when *we* have nothing to reproach *ourselves* with, *we* laugh at the lies of the malicious).⁽¹⁵⁾ — XII. If *we* always exerted *ourselves* according to our abilities, *we should* have nothing to reproach *ourselves* with, if *we* saw *our* endeavours (oder. *exertions*) without success (oder. if *people (men)* always exerted *themselves* according to *their* abilities, they would have nothing to reproach *themselves* with, if they saw *their* endeavours without success).⁽¹⁶⁾ — XIII. *We* must love God, and honor *the* (oder. *our*) king (oder. *people (men)* must love God, and honor *the* (oder. *their*) king).⁽¹⁷⁾

Man sagt, *they, people, &c.* Rule XIV. — XVI., page 455 of the Grammar.

48. What do *people* say (oder. *what do they say*, oder. *what is said*) of the Morocco war to-day? *People* say (oder. *they say*, oder. *it is said*) that it is already terminated. — How is that possible, for 'twas said (oder. *people said*) yesterday, that the French had taken possession of Mogador. Oh, *much is said* (oder. *people say much*) that

(11) Auch, aber nicht so gut:

"When a man finds a contented man, he may thank his stars."

"When men (people) find a contented man, they may thank their stars."

Mit "one, when one, etc." kann man es auch geben, es würde aber schlecht lauten.

(12) Auch, aber nicht so gut:

"A man cannot expect to reap what he did not sow."

"Men (one) cannot expect to reap what they (one) did now sow."

(13) Auch, aber nicht so gut:

"One is always more inclined to give good advice, than (one is) to take it."

(14) Auch, aber nicht so gut:

"When one cannot have all one desires, one should content one'sself with what one has."

"When you cannot have all you desire, you should content yourself with what you have."

NB. Das "you" in solchen Fällen ist meistens etwas persönlich und bezieht sich eher auf die angesprochene Person als auf das Allgemeine.

(15) Auch:

"When (if) you have nothing to reproach yourselves with, you may laugh at the lies of the malicious."

"When (if) a man (one) has nothing to reproach himself (one'sself) with, he (one) may laugh at the lies of the malicious."

(16) Auch, aber nicht so gut:

"If one always exerted one'sself according to one's abilities, one would have nothing to reproach one'sself with, if one saw one's endeavours without success."

"If you always exerted yourself according to your abilities, you would have nothing to reproach yourself with, if you saw your endeavours without success." (Letztere Form ist persönlich.)

(17) Man kann auch sagen, aber nicht so gut:

"One (a man) must love God, and honor the (oder. one's, his) king."

"What must I do (was muß man thun)? You must love God, and honor the (your) king."

one cannot well believe (ob. *that cannot be well believed* ob. *that is not to be well believed*). — *It is supposed* (ob. *people suppose*) that Queen Victoria will not go to Ireland this year. — XV. In Paris *they* make very fine bonnets and gloves. ⁽¹⁸⁾ — *They* have surrounded the whole city of Paris with walls and bastions. ⁽¹⁹⁾ — XVI. When *you* approach Paris from Neuilly, *you* have a splendid view; for first of all, *you* have the Triumphal-Arch *de l'Étoile*, the finest on the earth, and then, *you* have the beautiful Elysian-Fields, with their luxuriant trees, the *Place de la Concorde*, and the Tuillery-gardens, with their magnificent (ob. *fine*) alleys, filled with lovely children, playing about their happy mothers.

Man, passive form. Rule XVII.—XIX., page 456 of the Grammar.

49. *Love is said to be able* to tame and ennoble even animals. ⁽²⁰⁾ — *I have been advised* to spend some (ob. *a few*) months in Italy on account of my health. But what's the use of what *I'm* (ob. *I am*) advised, when I have no time for it. — *It will be easily imagined* why the English love their liberty so much. — *The king is expected* with impatience. ⁽²¹⁾ — XVIII. If *you* had wished to see the play, *you* should have gone there sooner (ob. *earlier*), it is too late now, and if *you* wish to see the palace to-morrow, *you* must be in the Black-saloon at 4 o'clock. ⁽²²⁾ — XIX. Now I am happy, for my request *has been* complied with (ob. *for they have complied with my request*). — *Sir Robert Peel is spoken of* with much respect (ob. *people speak of Sir R. P. with much respect*). — *The king should be told* the whole affair (ob. *the whole affair should be told to the king*). ⁽²³⁾

Possessive Pronoun. Rule XX.—XXII., page 457 of the Grammar.

50. My sister arrived here this morning with *her son, daughter, and servants*, and to-morrow, she intends to sell *her horses and carriage*, and to dismiss *her* servants, in order to be able to dedicate herself so much the better, *to* peace, virtue, and *the* education of *her* children. — England extends *her* commerce over the whole earth, and sends *her* fleets to all parts of the ocean. *Her* immense resources are inexhaustible. It is by means *of her* situation, *her* government, *her* indefatigable industry, and *her* love of liberty, that she enjoys such vast advantages. — XXI. Which *of his* plans (*which plan of his*) did not succeed? The first. — Two children *of his* (ob. *two of his children*) live now in London, with *an uncle of his* (ob. *with one of*

(18) Auch: "Very fine bonnets and gloves *are made in Paris*."

(19) Ober: "The whole city of Paris *has been* surrounded with walls and bastions."

(20) NB. Man kann aber auch sagen:

"*It is said of love* (ob. *people say of love*), that it can tame and ennoble even animals."

(21) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "*The people expect the king with impatience*."

(22) NB. Ist, in Sätzen wie der obige, der Redende mitbegriffen, so braucht man "*we*," z. B.: If *we* had wished to see the play, *we* should have gone there sooner, etc.

Spricht man nur von dritten Personen, so braucht man "*they*," z. B.: If *they* had wished, etc.

(23) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "*People (some one) should tell the king the whole affair*."

his uncles), and another child lives with *an aunt of his* (ob. *with one of his aunts*) in Paris. — XXII. We should do *our* duties to God and man, and practice them incessantly (ob. *one* should do *one's* duty to God and man, and practice it incessantly⁽²⁴⁾).

Reflective Pronoun. Rule XXIII. — XXV., page 459 of the Grammar.

51. We should have a good opinion of *ourselves*, but *we* should never speak too much of *ourselves* (ob. *people (men)* should have a good opinion of *themselves*, but *they* should never speak too much of *themselves*)⁽²⁵⁾. — We should never let *ourselves* be blinded by the flattery of others (ob. *people (men)* should never let *themselves* be blinded by the flattery of others), for flattery is the ruin of the youthful heart⁽²⁶⁾. — XXIV. The new moon has brought fine weather with *it* (ob. *her*). — Lord Elgin has brought several beautiful monuments of Grecian art, from the time of Phidias, *with him* from Athens to England. — Many of the poor Poles who fled to England, brought their wives and children *with them*. — XXV. You ought really⁽²⁷⁾ to be ashamed of *yourself*, to tell me such a thing. — He would like to have the whole country for *himself*, and even if *he* had it, yet he would not be satisfied *with himself*. — The *incautious* often betray *themselves*. — *Vice* is hateful in *itself*.

Demonstrative Pronoun. Rule XXVI. — XXIX., page 462 of the Grammar.

52. *This man* has nothing in common with *that hero*. — *This lady* is my cousin, and *that gentleman* is also my cousin (ob. *is my cousin also*). — Who has done *that* (ob. *this*)? Not I, nor my sister either. — Tell *that* man there, that I wish (ob. *want*) to speak with him. — Where were you in the year 1837? *That time* I was in Paris. — XXVII. *Those* are fine children, and they are just as good as they are beautiful, but their cousins⁽²⁸⁾, what bold boys *they are*, you have no idea. — *This* book is very good, but *that* is very bad. — XXVIII. How long have you lived in Germany? I have lived in Germany *these* four years. — Because I expected you (ob. *expecting you*) I have been up *these* two hours. — XXIX. There are two fine books, *this* I bought at Longman's, *that* at Murray's. — If you are intended for the pulpit, you must repeatedly⁽²⁹⁾ read Bourdaloue and Massillon: they are both eloquent; but the aim of *the former* is to convince, that of *the latter* to persuade.

(24) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"*People (men)* should do *their* duty to God and man, and practice it incessantly."

(25) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"*A man (one)* should have a good opinion of *himself* (of *one'sself*), but *he (one)* should never speak too much of *himself* (of *one'sself*)."

(26) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"*A man (one)* should never let *himself* (of *one'sself*) be blinded by the flattery of others."

(27) NB. Das "*really*" kann man auch vor das Hilfszeitwort und Fürwort setzen, z. B.:

"*Really* you ought to be ashamed (ob. You *really* ought to be ashamed) of yourself."

(28) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"but you have no idea what bold boys their cousins are."

(29) NB. Das "*repeatedly*" kann man auch ans Ende setzen:

"You must read Bourdaloue and Massillon *repeatedly*."

Demonstrative continued. Rule XXX., page 462 of the Grammar.

53. Elisabeth of England was a much greater queen than *Anne*, but she was by far ⁽³⁰⁾ not so amiable as *she*. — When I was in Paris, I went several times to visit Mr. Thiers, but as *he* was never at home, I was obliged to leave (the) town, without seeing *him* (oder *without having seen him*). — XXXI. Do you know *that woman (lady)* (there)? No, I don't know *that woman (lady)*, but I know *that man (gentleman)* there well. — Have you (ever) heard any thing of Mr. Vidocq? O yes, *he* is a rogue who cheats the whole world. — Who (has) told you of the Anti-Newtonian System of the World? *That man* there (has) told it me.

Relative Pronoun. Rule XXXII.—XXXV., page 468 of the Grammar.

54. The poor innocent mouse, *with which* the cat was playing (oder *which* the cat was playing *with*), is dead. — The horse *on which* I rode (oder *the horse which* I rode *on*) yesterday, I have sold to-day. — As a gentleman was once viewing the curiosities of Oxford, he was shown, among other things, the sword *with which* Balaam killed his ass (oder *which* B. — killed his ass *with*). “What!” exclaimed (oder *said*) the gentleman, quite astonished, why Balaam had no sword. “Quite right,” replied his conductor, “but that’s just the sword (*which*) he wished to have.” — He had but two friends in the world, *one of whom* (oder *of whom one*) ⁽³¹⁾ died yesterday. — XXXIII. *I who* am so happy, should I not be very grateful (oder *thankful*) to Providence? — *We who* are rich, should we not help (oder *aid*) our poor fellow-creatures? — The highway-man, *whose* hands they bound, found means to break loose and to escape. — XXXIV. *Which* city in Europe do you prefer? *Which* city or *which* country I prefer, is hard to say, for the one city has one advantage, the other another. — My twin sisters resemble each other so much, that I scarcely know *which is which*.

That, who that. Rule XXXVI., page 468 of the Grammar.

55. The husband, and the fortune, *that* ⁽³¹⁾ she acquired by her

(30) Oder: “she was not so amiable by far as she.”

(31) NB. 1. Ueber “*who, which, that*” merke man auch folgende Beispiele:

Who do the people say that we are? — Ask him, *who* he has been thought to be.

Whom do you fancy *him* to be? b. h. you fancy *him* to be *whom*?

I saw a *man (woman)* yesterday, *who* told me you were ill.

Your sister, *than whom* I esteem no one more highly, has written me a very kind letter. Richtiger: Your sister, *whom* I esteem more highly *than any one*, has, etc.

I live happy in the friend *whom* I have long proved.

The man walked thirty miles; *which* was enough to tire a horse.

The court, *which* gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary.

My friend was just in time for dinner; *which* is *what* he promised.

I told it to some *man*, *which* very man, I again saw only yesterday.

Gold, *whose touch* (besser *the touch of which*) is seductive, has gained many a heart.

NB. 2. In der Regel ist es besser “*of which*” als Genitiv bei Sachen zu gebrauchen, und der Satz:

“The foregoing passages, *whose* meaning is,” wäre viel besser: *the foregoing passages, the meaning of which* is, that at that time there was poverty.

He instructed and fed the *crowds that* surrounded him.

He is like a beast of prey, *that* destroys without pity.

You have done your duty, *and that* was all I required.

You have not yet written your letter, and *this is what* you must do.

marriage, are both lost; the one is dead, the other is spent. — The scene was the most beautiful, *that* you can possibly imagine. — *Who that* has a heart, could be merciless to the unfortunate (oder *miserable*). Certainly not I, nor you either, could you? — XXXVII. The money of *which* ⁽³²⁾ I spoke with you yesterday, must be paid to-morrow. — I went to my friend, *whom* I found sick in bed. — The book, *in which* I am reading, ⁽³³⁾ is by Samuel Warren, and is very interesting (oder *the book that I am reading (in)* is by S. W., and is very interesting).

What, whatever. Rule XXXVIII. — XLI., page 469 of the Grammar.

56. *What* curious people there are in the world; I gave the fellow more than the half of *what* money I had about me, and yet, he was not satisfied (*with it*). — XXXIX. *What* splendid buildings one sees (oder *are to be seen*) in Munich, and *what* an honor for the town, to possess such treasures of works of art. — *What* fine honey they have in Norway and Lapland, and *what* excellent tea one gets in England. — XL. *What* (oder *partly*) by threats, *what* (oder *partly*) by war, the French have attained their aim in Africa. — *What* (oder *partly*) with oder *by* too much exertion, *what* (oder *partly*) with sleepless nights, I am quite worn out. — XLI. *On what* (oder *on which*) side soever the pilgrim turned his eyes, he saw nothing but *ruin* and *devastation*.

Relative emitted. Rule XLII., XLIII., page 469 of the Grammar.

57. The kindness *shewn us* (statt *which is shown us*) by our parents, we should never forget ⁽³⁴⁾. — The gentleman and *lady we met yesterday* (statt *the gentleman and lady whom we met yesterday*), are friends of mine from London, and the gentleman *I was walking with* (statt *with whom I was walking*) yesterday evening, is an Irishman, an adherent of the immortal blue-eyed Daniel O'Connell,

Poverty tempts to evil, and so does wealth: *that* too often drives a man to dishonesty; *this* still more frequently allures to selfish and criminal indulgence: the rich may therefore say to the poor, "If *yours* is a life trial, *ours* is so likewise:" "True," the poor may reply; "but *we* are tried by pain, — you, by *what* is deemed pleasure:" the religious teacher here interposes and says, "A world is to come *in which each* shall be dealt with according to *his* opportunities and deserts, and the apparently uneven conditions of this world, be equitably counterpoised."

NB. 3. In Sätzen wie: "he had but two friends in the world, one of *whom* died this morning" stellen alle Grammatiker als Regel auf, daß man "*of whom*" weil es auf Personen sich bezieht, brauchen muß, wenn wir aber den Satz einer logischen Analyse unterwerfen, so finden wir, daß "*of which*" richtiger wäre, denn im obigen und in allen ähnlichen Sätzen findet eine Elipse oder Auslassung des Hauptworts statt, und da man "*who*" nie vor ein Hauptwort setzen darf, so scheint es klar, daß man "*which*" brauchen sollte; man muß z. B. sagen:

By which brother (sister) the letter has been written, I know not.

He is going to a new *master, which* is the sixth (*master* verstanden) he will have had this year.

Folglich sollte man sagen:

He had but two *friends* in the world, one of *which* (*friends* verstanden) died this morning.

The has had ten *children, of which* (*ten children* verstanden) seven are dead.

(32) Oder: "The money *that I spoke to you of* yesterday, etc."

(33) NB. Die Participial-Form "*I am reading*" oben bezeichnet „ein Buch, in dem man eben liest,“ "*the book in which I read*" dagegen würde so viel heißen, als „das Buch in dem ich gewöhnlich, vorzugsweise lese,“ z. B.: *The book in which I read with most pleasure is the Bible (is Shakspeare).*

(34) Oder: "We should never forget the *kindness shewn us* by our parents."

the hero of Irish liberty. — XLIII. That *of which* we (oder *people*) complain most bitterly, is not always *that which* (oder *what*) concerns us (oder *them*) most. — The only moments *in which* his soul still resigns itself (oder *gives itself up*) to pleasure, are *those which* he dedicates to study. — The gentleman, *whose* house was burnt (oder *burned*) down last night, has lost all his fortune (oder *property*) by it, for unfortunately he was not insured.

Interrogative Pronom. Rule XLIV—XLVII., page 472 of the Grammar.

58. *Which of you* has taken *away* my book? — *Who* has taken my book? Not I — Nor I either. — *Which of us* would have done that? Certainly not I (*not he*), nor you either, would you? O, certainly not. — *Which of your friends are* now here? Peter and Paul. — *Which of your uncles is* sick (oder *ill*)? Uncle John. — XLVI. *What* banker has been robbed? A London banker. — *Which?* — *What* conceited men! — *What* happy times! — *What* was my joy! when I saw my dear sister once again. — XLVI.. *For what was* ⁽³⁵⁾ Wellington so highly rewarded? For his services to his country. — *In what* originate all these errors? — *In what* consists the beauty of the poem? In the freshness, power, and natural beauties of the ideas.

Chapter VI.

Exercises on the Verbs corrected ⁽¹⁾.

Auxiliary verbs. Rule I—IV., pag. 484 of the Grammar.

59. Rothschild *has* ⁽¹⁾ *become* very rich. — The celebrated Gibbon *was* at first a Catholic, but afterwards he *turned* sceptic. — *Am I to go* to the theatre to-morrow? No, to-morrow *you are to go* to the concert. — The king *is said to be* very ill, and the queen *is said to be* quite afflicted at it. — III. Pray, can you tell me, where such silk *is to be had*, or where the dress-maker *is to be found*? Such silk *is not to be had* in Munich; the dress-maker *is to be found* (oder *the dress-maker lives*) No. 4 Lewis-street. — How *is this to be done* — *to be written* — *to be understood*? It *is very easily to be done* — *to be made*. — Where *is such paper to be had* ⁽³⁾? O, you can have it (oder *get it*) everywhere. — *It was the king* who commanded the army (oder *the king himself* commanded the army). — *It is the queen* who has said it, and *it is the queen*, who ought to know it best (oder *and the queen ought to know it best*.)

(35) NB. *Wellington* ist todt, folglich gehört er der Vergangenheit an, daher muß man oben das Imperfectum "*was*" statt "*have been*" brauchen.

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Syntaxis der Zeitwörter findet man Seite 474—527 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. In Verbindung mit "*to become*" findet man bisweilen das Hülfszeitwort "*to be*," es ist jedoch besser "*to have*" damit zu brauchen.

(3) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"Where can I get (have) such paper? O, it's to be had everywhere."

To do. Rule V., VI., page 484 of the Grammar.

60. *Do* but look at these beautiful flowers! — *Do* you know the Professors Thiersch and Schubert in Munich? No, I *do not* know them, but I know Miss Thiersch very well; she is a very amiable girl. — You *did not do* what I told you. O yes, I assure you, I have done it. — VI. Now, thank God, I have nearly *done* (oder *finished*) my work. — *Do you need* my help? No, thank you, I *need it not* (oder auch: *I do not need it* oder *you*).

May, can, etc. Rule VII.—IX., page 484 of the Grammar.

61. *May* I visit London next summer? No, you *may not* next summer, but you *may* visit Paris. — *May* you never know what it is, to be without a friend in the world! — Come nearer, that I *may* lay my old hands upon your head, and give you my blessing. — VIII. *Can* you go with me to the Pinacotheca to-morrow? No, to-morrow I *cannot* go with you, though I should like it very much. — *When* I was young, I *could* speak seven languages, but now, I *can* speak only three well. — IX. He *must be* ill (oder *sick*), otherwise he would come. — What *should* we not do (oder *what ought we not to do*) for our parents, and for those men, who have employed so much time and trouble (oder *care*), to make of us good and warm-hearted friends, faithful subjects, and grateful children! — Sir Robert Peel swore that O'Connell *should suffer* for his inflammatory speeches.

Will, want. Rule X. — XII., page 485 of the Grammar.

62. I *will* (oder *shall*) go to the country to-morrow, ⁽⁴⁾ that is, if the weather be (oder *should be*) fine. — I *was just about* to go out, when my friend Jones came in. — He *wanted* ⁽⁵⁾ me to go with him to Paris, and I *wanted him to go* with me to London. — XII. "Why," he *would say* (oder *used to say*), "do you and Miss Caroline not live in a large house, like *(that of) my father's*?" And I well remember, that, when I replied, "because we are not rich, my dear," the tears *would come* (oder *used to come*) into his eyes.

lassen, let, suffer, etc. Rule XIII., page 485 of the Grammar.

63. I will no longer *suffer* myself to be treated as (besser als *like*) a child. — He, that (oder *he, who*) *lets* (oder *suffers* oder *allows*) himself to be deluded by flatterers, must be a weak-minded man. — Will you not *allow* (oder *suffer*) ⁽⁶⁾ my last wish to be fulfilled? If the circumstances *allow* me, I shall certainly do it. — *Let* me die (oder *suffer me to die*), where I have lived so long in joy and sor-

(4) NB. Wie schon Anm. 5 Seite 30 bemerkt, können die Adverbien der Zeit am Anfange oder am Ende des Satzes stehen, z. B.: *To-morrow I will go to the country*, etc.

(5) NB. Statt "*wanted*" kann man auch "*wish*" brauchen, z. B.:

He wished me to go with him to Paris, and I wished him to go with me to London.

(6) NB. Hat das deutsche „lassen“ im obigen die Bedeutung von „Veranlassen“, so gibt man es mit „*have*“, z. B.:

“Will you not have my last wish fulfilled?”

row, and *let* my body repose (oder *suffer my body to repose*), where the bright rays of the sun, and the silver light of the moon, *can* shine upon my grave.

lassen, cause, etc. Rule XIV., page 485 of the Grammar.

64. The Bourbons *caused* ⁽⁷⁾ a law of indemnity to be passed. — You must *get* (oder nicht so gut *have*) your books bound, otherwise they will be quite destroyed. Oh, I have *got* (oder *had*) them bound already. — I do not like *to make* my children's-maid get up by night. — Will you not *have* (oder *get*) your rooms (oder *chambers* oder *apartments*) decorated with pictures? — I *have made* (for) myself a fine watch, and now I must *have* (oder *get*) a chain *made* for it. — I wished to have the house cheap, but he *has made me pay* dear for it. — One misfortune after another (oder *the other*) *makes me* almost despair.

lassen, command, etc. Rule XV., page 486 of the Grammar.

65. Buonaparte *commanded* (oder *ordered*) his troops to march over (oder across) the Simplon, *which* they did also. — The king *ordered* (oder *commanded*) the criminal to be brought before him. — My uncle *requests* (oder *begs*) to know ⁽⁸⁾ your answer. Well then, *let* him come to me himself, and he shall have it. — The shoemaker, Sir, ⁽⁹⁾ *is come*. Well then, *tell him* to wait (oder *let* oder *bid him wait*), till I have dressed myself. — The general *commanded* the troops to march into the town, but *ordered* them to touch nothing, and *sent the mayor word* to come to him.

lassen, to have, etc. Rule XVI., XVII., page 486 of the Grammar.

66. *I have been told*, that the Queen of England is very pretty (oder *handsome*). *You have been told* an untruth, for she is not particularly (oder *very*) pretty. — About an hour before I arrived, the Doctor *had been sent for*, but he *sent word*, that he could not come for (oder *before*) two hours. — In case I cannot come to-morrow, I shall *let you know* before (oder *before-hand*). XVII. Now, I am indeed *left* alone in the world; not a friend, not a soul, have I more, who cares for me; all! all! have *left me* (oder *deserted* oder *forsaken me*). — *Let me* alone for God's sake, for I have a shocking tooth-ache. — He always takes the best, but ⁽¹⁰⁾ the worst, he *leaves* for me.

Concord of the verb. Rule XVIII. — XX., page 490 of the Grammar.

67. "I should like to know," said the Sultan, "what these *two owls* are saying to each other." — *Is his Lordship* ⁽¹¹⁾ at home? No,

(7) Oder: "The Bourbons *had* a law of indemnity passed."

(8) Oder: "Requests (oder *begs*) to *have* your answer (oder *requests your answer*)."

(9) Oder: "Sir, the shoemaker *is come* (oder *the shoemaker is come, Sir*)."

(10) Oder: "but he *leaves the worst for me*."

(11) NB. Fragt ein Engländer nach einem Grafen oder Baron auf dem Continent, so würde er sagen: "Is Count N. — Baron S. — the Countess, the Baroness X. at home?"
Lordship and Ladyship sind ausschließlich englische Titel.

his Lordship is not at home. — Bulwer has written many excellent novels, and he will probably write still more. He travels, writes, and studies very much. — George IV. of England, Thomas Moore, and the celebrated play-actor Kean, were for some time great friends, afterwards, however, they became enemies, and now all their enmity and friendship is forgotten in the grave.

Concord continued. Rule XXI. — XXIII., page 490 of the Grammar.

68. He fears *neither* God nor the devil. — The French *or* the English *will* certainly one day take possession of Otaheita. It has already been taken possession of by the French. — The Germans, *as well as* the English, *are* now a days pacific nations. — *Either* the man, *or* his wife, *must* have stolen the books. — XXII. *Neither* the man, *nor* his looks, *please* me. — *Either* my uncle *or* my cousins *will* come. — The King, with his life guards, *has* just passed through the village. — XIII. *Either* you *or* I *must* pay. — *Neither* he, ⁽¹²⁾ *nor* you, *nor* any one of the family, *is* invited. ⁽¹³⁾

Nouns of multitude. Rule XXIV., XXV., page 490 of the Grammar.

69. The common punishment of theft in France *are* the galleys ⁽¹⁴⁾. — *Optics are* ⁽¹⁴⁾ the science of light, *mathematics (are)* the science of magnitude. — Frequent disappointments ⁽¹⁴⁾ *are* the only physic for

(12) NB. Im Englischen, wie in den anderen gebildeten Sprachen der Welt ist es im Allgemeinen Regel, daß die angeredete Person zuerst, die von der man spricht zunächst, und der Redende selbst zuletzt steht, folglich wäre oben besser:

"Neither you, nor he, (nor I), nor any one of the family, is invited."

(13) NB. Folgende Beispiele werden Obiges weiter erläutern:

Ambition, like anger, always counsels bad.

Good order, and not mean savings, produces profit.

Neither you nor I was satisfied at (od. with) our reception.

Every leaf, every twig, teems with life.

Caesar, as well as Cato, was remarkable for (his) eloquence.

Has neither the duke nor his servants appeared?

Neither his pronunciation, nor his gestures were agreeable.

Aber: *Neither was his pronunciation, nor were his gestures agreeable.*

He, and not I, is culpable. — He, with Mr. B., intends visiting you.

The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, was written many years ago.

Beauty, riches, honor, hope, all is lost!

My advice to each of you, is, that he should make it his endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.

I will see every sufferer, and do my utmost to relieve his distress.

After each had done his best, the ass declared for the cuckoo.

NB. Wenn die Angeredeten alle aus Männern oder aus Männern und Frauen zusammen bestehen, so braucht man, wie im obigen Satz "he, his"; bestehen sie dagegen nur aus Frauen allein, so muß man natürlich "she, her" brauchen, z. B.:

My advice to each of you, is, that she should endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.

There were twenty females; and each had dressed herself as finely as she could.

I walked with a person, who told me that he admired me very much.

NB. Ist es aber eine Frau, so muß man sagen:

I walked with a person, who told me that she admired me very much.

It is more the general, than the officers, who is to be blamed.

It is more the officers, than the general, who are to be blamed.

To read too much, and to read too little, are two faults.

To listen well, and to reply well, is one of the greatest perfections in society.

What has corrupted and ruined the Roman Republic, if (it is) not the riches of the conquered nations?

(14) NB. 1. Die einfachste Regel in Fällen wie der obige ist zu fragen: ob die Strafe eine Art Galeeren, oder ob die Galeeren eine Art Strafe sind: die Antwort muß natürlich die sein, daß die Galeeren eine Art Strafe sind, und folglich muß das Zeitwort mit denselben übereinstimmen.

Daselbe ist der Fall mit der Mathematik, welche eine Art Wissenschaft, aber

ambition. — XXV. In most countries, *the peasantry have become expensive and artificial in their pleasures.* — *The army*⁽¹⁵⁾ *have lost their leader.* — *The regiment could not continue their march, because they got counter-orders*⁽¹⁶⁾.

Reflective Verbs. Rule XXXI., XXXII., page 503 of the Grammar.

70. Those who *are angry and complain* without reason, generally get cause *to be angry and to complain.* — Pomare, queen of Otaheita, *complained* to the Queen of England of the offence offered (to) her by the French, and her sister-queen *advocated* (oder *adopted*) her cause. — Sir Robert Peel *repaired*⁽¹⁷⁾ *to Windsor, to wait upon the Queen.* — In compiling (oder *in writing*) my present work, *I have endeavoured* to merit the esteem of the public (oder *public esteem*). — Charles the Tenth did not *behave* (oder *act*) with the proper prudence in the French Revolution of 1830, and when he was in Scotland, *he remembered*, with regret, the happiness of former days. — It cannot be true, *you are certainly mistaken.* — Now we are indeed unhappy, yet, *as we cannot avert the misfortune, we will submit to it* as (oder *like*) Christians.

die Wissenschaft nicht eine Art Mathematik ist, und so von allen ähnlichen Fällen. Es ist hier zu bemerken, daß über diese Sache die englischen Grammatiker nicht einig sind.

NB. 2. Folgende Beispiele dürften dem Lernenden von Nutzen sein:

The principle riches of many African kings are the slaves they sell.

The food of these poor people were potatoes and buttermilk.

His meat were locusts and wild honey. The people rejoice in their iniquity.

The multitude were determined to have their own will.

The multitude (crowd) was immense, but (od. it was) soon dispersed.

The crowd was so great that I could not get through it.

The fair sex have their proper duties. The regiment were veterans of tried bravery.

In piety and virtue consists the happiness of man.

Six days' labour requires the seventh day's rest.

NB. 3. Es gibt auch Fälle, wobei man die oben angeführte Regel nicht gut anwenden kann, diese aber stimmen in der Regel mit dem deutschen Gebrauch überein, z. B.:

Shame and contumely was the end he came to.

His greatest concern and highest enjoyment, was to be approved in the sight of his Creator.

Fatigue and illness was his plea (od. excuse) for being absent.

Aber: *Intemperate living and late hours were the ruin of his health.*

That which attracted his eyes, were the rays of the setting sun.

A great cause of the low state of industry, were the restraints put upon it.

(15) NB. Aber mit dem Begriff der Einheit: *Our army is totally lost.*

(16) NB. 1. Man merke folgende Beispiele über die Sammelnamen in Verbindung mit einem Hauptwort im Plural:

The half of my slaves deserve to be punished (od. deserve death).

The half of mankind laugh at the expense of the other.

A crowd of children, composed of scholars, ran through the street.

An immense number of young people ruin themselves by frequenting bad society.

The quantity of ants was so great, that they destroyed every thing.

The greater part of men never reflect (pl.)

A small number escaped and saved themselves.

More than one kingdom has been ruined by bad government.

More than one knave cheat each other.

The majority in the House of Commons is not great.

Of the persons present, the majority were ladies.

NB. 2. Nach dem Ausdruck "*one of those* (Einer von diesen)" setzen viele gute englische Schriftsteller das Zeit- und Fürwort im Singular, um dadurch den besondern Nachdruck auf die bezeichnete Person zu legen, z. B.:

"John Bull was one of those, who loved his glass, and loved his friend."

Um logisch und grammatikalisch richtig zu sprechen, muß es heißen:

John Bull was (od. is) one of those who loved (od. love) their glass, and love their friend.

Man kann aber auch sagen: *J. B. loved his glass, and loved his friend.*

(17) NB. Man kann auch sagen: *"Sir R. P. went to Windsor to wait upon the Queen."*

Indicative. Rule XXXIII., page 507 of the Grammar.

71. Seneca *assures* us, that Didymus, the grammarian, *wrote* no less than four thousand books. — We are *told*, that Epicure *left* behind him, three hundred volumes of his own works. — Locke *thinks*, that there *are* not so many errors and wrong opinions in the world, as is generally supposed. — The poor man *told* me, that he *might* now be content (*oder contented*) to die, as all his wishes had been accomplished. — We *said* that we *were* officers; but the French Colonel *replied* that he *had* better information (*oder that he was better informed*), and that we *wore* coats which *did not belong* to us.

Subjunctive, etc. Rule XXXIV.—XXXVI., page 507 of the Grammar.

72. *If I were* in your place, I would not go. — We must speak low, *lest* that man there *hear* (*oder should hear*) us. — Take care that the fellow *do* ⁽¹⁸⁾ not deceive you. — XXXVI. Then came the question, whether *he would not be* (*oder whether he would not like to be*) the happy man himself. — However ⁽¹⁹⁾ rich he *may be*, yet, I do not envy him. — Only this I beg, that you *consent* (*oder will consent*) to marry us to-day. — *If* the girl *be* but good, it is (*all*) the same to me, *whether* she *is* handsome or not, for handsome *is*, that (*oder who*) handsome *does*.

Subjunctive continued. Rule XXXVII., XXXVIII., page 507 of the Grammar.

73. It is right that there *are* different stations in the world, that some *are* placed high in life, others low. — *If* my friend *do* not (*oder should not*) *come* this evening, I am lost. — It is astonishing, that in some countries, so little value is laid on the education of youth. — *If* the man, as you say, *is* poor, he deserves our assistance (*oder aid*). — *If* ⁽²⁰⁾ my friend in Paris *does not deceive* me very much, I may expect that my lawsuit will soon be terminated (*oder finished*). — XXXVIII. *Were I* a rich man (*oder if I were a rich man*), my greatest pleasure *would be*, to seek out *deserving* ⁽²¹⁾ poverty, in order to relieve it. — *Had Napoleon been* (*oder if N. had been*) successful in the Russian Campaign, he *would have been* considered (*as*) the greatest hero of ancient or modern times, but as he *was* unfortunate (*oder unsuccessful*), he has been reproached with folly and temerity. ⁽²²⁾

(18) NB. Der Conjonctiv oben bezieht sich auf die Zukunft, will man die Gegenwart bezeichnen, so braucht man den Indicativ, welcher zugleich eine Art Ueberzeugung ausdrückt, daß man wirklich betrogen ist, z. B.:

"Take care that the fellow *does not* deceive you."

(19) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

How rich soever he may be (*oder no matter how rich he may be*), yet, etc.

(20) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

Unless my friend in P. deceives me very much (*oder much deceives me*), I may, etc.

(21) NB. "deserving poverty" bedeutet "verdienstvolle Armuth," "deserved poverty" "verdiente Armuth."

(22) NB. 1. Die folgenden Beispiele über den Indicativ und Subjunctiv werden dem Lernenden von Nutzen sein:

Sub.: *If I be* in time, I *will* inform him of it.

Ind.: *If I am* in time, as you confess I *am*, why find fault?

Infinitive. Rule XXXIX. — XLII., page 514 of the Grammar.

74. I must go to town to-morrow, ^(22^b) *to visit and invite* my friend. — XLI. Rather would I die (*oder I would rather die*), than lose my honor ⁽²³⁾ in such a manner. — Yet, I think you *had better consider* it. — What! you wretch (*you*)! *to advise* me to (do) such a thing! — Why will you offend me? I do not intend (*od. wish*) to offend you, I only give you my advice. — XLII. I *will have* these players *play* something like the murder of my father. — Napoleon *would have* ⁽²⁴⁾ the whole world *obey* him, but the whole world *would not have* Napoleon for its (*od. their*) sovereign (*od. master*). — If you have broken the Prussian vase, *you have only to confess* it ⁽²⁵⁾, and then I *have only to report* it to the king. — XLII. *To give advice* is easy, but, *to follow it*, is often difficult. — *To see brothers well united (together)*, rejoices the world, as much as to see them in discord pains it.

Infinitive continued. Rule XLIII. — XLV., page 514 of the Grammar.

75. The Pasha of Egypt, who is now eighty-one years old, is almost (*oder nearly*) *too old to govern*. — *To be* (*od. to become*) *learned*, we must often make use of the midnight-lamp. — I come (*in order*) *to warn* you of your ruin. — XLIV. I once thought (*oder believed*) Louis Philip of France *to be* a very prudent man. — Queen

Sub.: If he *see* her, I am sure he *will* tell her.

Ind.: If he *sees* her, he *pretends* not to know her.

Sub.: If I *be* then your friend, I *will* assist you.

Ind.: If I *am* your friend, why not *trust* me?

Sub.: If it *rain* to-morrow, I *shall* not go to Windsor.

Ind.: If it *rains* now, I *shall* not go out.

Sub.: If I *wrote* (should write) to him, he would not regard my letter.

Ind.: If I *wrote* to him, I have quite forgotten it.

Sub.: I shall walk in the fields to-day, *unless* it *rain*.

Ind.: I shall go out now, *unless* it *rains* (*od. if it does not rain*).

Sub.: *Though* he *may* *blame* me, yet I will go.

Ind.: *Though* he *blames* me, yet I am not to blame.

NB. 2. In obigen Sätzen sieht man, daß der *Subjunctiv* immer auf die Zukunft hindeutet, und daß in den meisten Fällen man ein "*should, may, might, etc.*" einschalten könnte. Mit dem *Imperfectum* des Zeitworts "*to be*" aber gibt es Fälle, wo man kein Hilfszeitwort, wie "*shall, should, etc.*" einschalten kann, der *Subjunctiv* ist aber beinahe immer von einem *Conditional* gefolgt, z. B.:

Sub.: If I *were* with him, I *should* not be able to persuade him.

Ind.: If I *was* there last year, I *have* quite forgotten it.

Sub.: *Though* he *were* high, he *would* not respect the lowly.

Ind.: *Though* he *was* high, he *had* respect to the lowly.

Sub.: If he *wish* for my assistance, he *shall* have it.

Ind.: If he *wishes* for my assistance, he must ask for it.

NB. 3. Ein Wunsch drückt man mit dem *Subjunctiv*, wie im Deutschen, Französischen und anderen Sprachen aus:

Sub.: Oh! that his heart *were* tender! — Oh! that he *were* here!

— *Were* his heart tender, he *would* not act as he does.

— *Were* he here, he *would* certainly do it for you.

— It *would* be well if the report *were* only a misrepresentation.

— It *was* well that the report *was* only a misrepresentation.

Ind.: If his heart *was* (*is*) tender, he *did* (*does*) not show it.

— If he *was* here, I'm sure, I have quite forgotten it.

(22^b) *Oder*: "*To-morrow* I must go to town, to visit and invite my friend."

(23) *Oder*: "Yet, I think, you *would* do better to consider it."

(24) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"Napoleon *wished* that the whole world *should* obey him, but the whole world *did not wish* to have him for *their* master."

(25) *Auch*: "If you have broken the P. vase, it is only necessary for you to *avow* (*confess*) it, and then, it is only necessary for me to report it to the king."

Pomare *declared herself to have been* ⁽²⁶⁾ very ill (oder badly) treated by the French, and I believe but few right-thinking men will be of any other opinion. — His conduct was *too bad for me to support it* (oder *to put up with it*) any longer. — Doctor Anderson was so kind *as to write* to me from Rome. — XLIV. *Not to know* where to turn to, *nor where to find* a friend in need ⁽²⁷⁾, is indeed a melancholy condition. — Now I know not (oder *I do not know*) what *to do*, nor whither (oder *where*) *to go*.

Infinitive continued. Rule XLVI., XLVII., page 515 of the Grammar.

76. The thought, that we have been the founders of our own fortunes, that we have faithfully served our king and country, must be *a pleasure not to be described*. — Bears are *animals not to be found* in England; but wild oxen, badgers, and otters *are to be found* there in considerable number. — XLVII. Many a time *have I seen* ⁽²⁸⁾ the celebrated Kean play. — He *has helped me to write*, and, in return, I *have let* him use (oder *I have allowed him to use*) my books. — Do you think that the English will allow the poor Otaheitans *to be treated* as rebels by the French, or will they not rather know how to make use of their swords in favor of justice and humanity? Pray, pardon me, I am not allowed to answer political questions. — Why have you done that? Because I *have been obliged* to do it. — This long time I *have wished* to see London, but now, I am afraid (*that*) I shall not be able to go there for some years.

Infinitive continued. Rule XLVIII. — LIII., page 515 of the Grammar.

77. But how would it be, if the king *came* (oder *should come*) *to know* it? O, he will never *come to* ⁽²⁹⁾ *know it*. — And it *came to pass*, that at the time Jesus Christ was born, Augustus governed in Rome. — XLIX. At the time of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, in the year 1837, I *happened* (oder *chanced*) to be in London, and there I *happened* (oder *chanced*) to make the acquaintance of the Poet Thomas Moore. — L. People say (oder *it is said*), that the government *offered* a good place to O'Connell, if he would join their party; but I do not believe it. — The pick-pocket *offered to strike* the police-man, as he was seized from behind. — LI. Do you *know how to translate* this passage in Livy? No, I *do not know how to translate* it now, but formerly I *did* (oder *I knew how* oder *I could*). LII. *To hear Lord Brougham speak*, we (oder *you*) might imagine we (oder *you*) had a Burke or a Grattan before us (oder *you*). — *To punish children for their faults*, is not always good ⁽³⁰⁾, but *to make them sensible*

(26) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "*declared that she had been, etc.*"

(27) NB. "*In need*" ist oben elliptisch gebraucht und bedeutet: "*in the time of need.*"

(28) NB. Einfacher kann man sagen:

"*I have seen the celebrated Kean play several (oder many) times.*"

(29) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "*O, he will never know it.*"

(30) NB. Man kann ebenso gut sagen:

"*It is not always good to punish children for their faults, but it is necessary to make them sensible of them.*"

of them, is necessary. — LIII. When I first came to Germany (oder *when I came to Germany first*), I intended to remain only a few months; for I did not expect to find so much congeniality in the spirit of the people.

Participle present. Rule LIV. — LVI., page 522 of the Grammar.

78. *Borrowing* is not *stealing*. — *Hunting* and *fishing* are his favorite pastime, for my part, I prefer *reading* and *writing*; for how great is the pleasure of *reading*! — LV. I doubt *my friend's coming* to-day, and yet, I am astonished at *his not sending* (me) word. — *By not attending* to the voice of his people, Charles the First (od. I.) of England lost his head. — I expected Dr. Johnson yesterday, but he wrote *instead of coming* (oder *but instead of coming, he wrote*). — Masters improve (oder *improve themselves*) by teaching their scholars (oder *pupils*); and the ⁽³¹⁾ scholars (oder *pupils*) by studying. — LVI. A man, *struggling* against his adversities (od. *misfortune* od. *difficulties*), is a spectacle worthy of God. — Napoleon, *seeing* that he could not escape to America, and *fearing* to fall into the hands of the Prussians, surrendered to the English.

Participle pr. continued. Rule LVII. — LIX., page 522 of the Grammar.

79. *On penetrating* into the interior of the forest, I was surprised by a *touchingly sweet* and melancholy voice, which proceeded from a subterraneous grotto. — The *dying* father called his children about him, (in order) to give them his blessing; "God bless you, God preserve you in harmony and love," said he; he spoke no more, for his pure soul slept (oder *reposed*) in the arms of his maker. — LVIII. I *was* (just) *reading*, when the thunder-storm commenced. — When I *was living* ⁽³²⁾ in the Regent's Park, I often (oder *frequently*) saw the Queen *riding by*, for she is very *fond of riding*. — *On passing by*, I heard the unhappy woman *crying* (oder *weeping*) and *wailing*. — LIX. What can be more agreeable to a *feeling, right-thinking* man, than the pleasure of *having done* his duty. — My joy! my surprise! *at seeing* my old friend again, after a separation of seven years, I cannot describe to you. — I was just *about to set off* (oder *about setting off*) for London, when I heard that the cholera was there.

Participle pr. continued. Rule LX. — LXII, page 523 of the Grammar.

80. Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe-Library at Oxford, *having declared* to his friends, that he must die in ten days, which also happened (oder *which happened also*), *left the society*. — The French *having beaten* the Moors (oder *Moroccans*), returned to France. — *Laying* all shame aside, he appeared (oder *he showed himself as*) the open hardy villain. — LXI. *Being* unwell to-day, I cannot go out

(31) NB. "Scholars" sind Schüler in einer Schule; "pupils" sind Privat-Schüler, und "disciples" sind Jünger: die Jünger von Christus, u.

(32) Oder: "When I lived in (the) Regent's Park."

with you. — Caractacus, King of Britain, *being led* a prisoner through the streets of Rome, cried out, ⁽³³⁾ “Ah! how is it possible that a people possessed of ⁽³⁴⁾ such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage in Britain!” — LXII. I could not *forbear embracing* the sweet child. — He could *not prevent my going* to Paris. — What do you *intend doing* to-morrow? I *intend reading* Tom Telescope’s Newtonian Philosophy. — A mother, who has six grown-up daughters, and seven sons, should *cease* thinking of her beauty.

Participle pr. continued. Rule LXIII., LXIV., page 523 of the Grammar.

81. When I was last in London, the streets *were being* ⁽³⁵⁾ paved with wood. — Just as I *was coming* (oder *just I came*) through the street, all the shops *were closing* (oder *were being closed*). — *Are you coming?* — You must *cease playing* chess, for (the) tea *is making* (oder *is being made*). — Mr. Taylor has very much *printing-paper, writing-paper, and printing-ink* in his *printing-office*. — Do you understand *letter-writing* and *book-keeping*? Oh yes; I also understand *shorthand-writing* and *pen-making*.

Participle past. Rule LXV., LXVI., page 524 of the Grammar.

82. O’Connel was *highly esteemed* by the Irish. — She is a woman (who is) *much beloved* by her husband. — Elisabeth, Queen of England, is *much abused* by Becker, as a queen, however, she is not to be abused, as a woman, it may be said of her, with truth, that she was not very amiable. — LXVI. Queen Elisabeth *had* the Earl of Essex *executed*, and her polygamic father, Henry VIII., *had* two of his wives, Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard, *led* to the scaffold. ⁽³⁶⁾

Use of the Tenses. Rule LXVII. — LXXI., page 528 of the Grammar.

83. To-morrow evening we *shall go* to the theatre, perhaps you *would accompany* us? ⁽³⁷⁾ I am much obliged to you, but *I shall go* (oder *I am going*) to the ball to-morrow evening. — You *will*, perhaps, *come* to the ball, when the theatre is over? No; I am afraid (oder *I fear*) it *would be* too late. — LXVIII. How long *have you lived* in London? *I have now lived* ten years in London, even in this very street, and (in this) house. — LXIX. We *saw* the Vauxhall-

(33) NB. “Ah,” cried he, “how is it possible,” etc., wie im Deutschen, wäre oben nicht so richtig, weil man zwei Nominative “Caractacus und he” für dasselbe Zeitwort hätte. Siehe Anmerk. 93 S. 519 der Grammatik.

(34) NB. Statt “a people possessed of” kann man ebenso gut “a people who possess” sagen.

(35) NB. Obige Form ist die richtigere: “the streets *were paving* with wood; the shops *were closing*; a fleet *is fitting* (is being fitted) out, etc.” ist jedoch gebräuchlicher.

(36) NB. Es ist hier zu bemerken, daß man im Englischen häufig das was man den *case absolute* nennt, das heißt das *Particip* allein, wobei eine Ellipse des Zeitworts stattfindet, braucht, z. B.:

Religion abandoned (d. h. *being abandoned*), there is no stay for the soul.

The general killed (d. h. *having been killed*), the battle was lost.

We (he, they) being appointed to the duty, you have no right to interfere.

He being my friend (she loving me), I care not for all the rest.

NB. In allen solchen Fällen ist das Für- oder Hauptwort immer *Nominativ*.

(37) NB. Man kann auch sagen: “*would you like to accompany us*,” oder “*Will you accompany us*?” (begleiten Sie uns: wollen Sie uns begleiten?)

Gardens, and the fire-work on the Thames yesterday, and this evening we *shall see* them both once more. — *Did you happen* to see my sister *pass by* a short time ago? Oh yes; I *saw her pass by* with her aunt, about half an hour ago. — I assure you, I *never laughed* ⁽³⁸⁾ so much in my life. — Nero *was* a great tyrant, and Julius Caesar (*was*) a great general. — LXX. If I had been (*oder had I been*) in London, when you were there, you *would have found* a friend in me. — How *would it be*, if the French *conquered* (*oder should conquer*) Morocco? For the general civilisation of the Moors and Arabs, it *would be* a great benefit. — LXXI. In the year 1852, I *was* in Paris, and *saw* the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, and his Empress. — *Have you ever been* in London? Oh yes, I *have been* there often, and *have seen* the Queen and Prince Albert several times. — I *was* at your house this morning, but you *were not at home*. I am very sorry for it, but a friend from Germany *arrived* this morning, and I *was obliged* to (*oder I had to*) accompany him to the Custom-house.

Relation between the Tenses. Rule LXXII., LXXIII., page 528 of the Grammar.

84. I *thought*, I *have thought*, I *had thought*, that your brother *was* in the East Indies (*oder in India*)? Oh yes, he *was* there, but he is now in London; but he *wrote* me a short time ago, that the climate *did not agree* with him. — Gil Blas *assured* me, that he *had never laughed* so much in his life, as in the society of Donna Leonora. — Yesterday two horses *ran away* with a carriage, and unfortunately, the coachman *was killed*. — I *asked* what *was* the matter, and I *was told* that a child *was drowned* (*oder had been drowned*) in the canal. ⁽³⁹⁾ — LXXIII. When I *asked him* how he *was* (*oder how he did*), he *declared*, that, though in a prison, he *was* ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *never better disposed* to be gay and contented. — He *asked me* (*oder he demanded*), if I *had received* my books; and I *replied*, that I *had received* them

(38) NB. 1. Statt des *Imperfectum*s könnte man oben — weil mein Leben noch fortbauert — auch das *Perfectum* brauchen, z. B.:

“I assure you, I *have never laughed* so much in my life.”

NB. So oft das “*ever* od. *never*” in Verbindung mit einer noch nicht völlig verfloßenen Zeit steht, muß man das *Perfectum* brauchen, folglich ist oben: *I have never laughed* (*never seen, never heard*) etc. richtiger, weil “*my life*” noch nicht verfloßen ist; aber:

I never saw such a man in England; *I never heard* such a thing in England, etc., ist nur dann richtig, wenn man nicht mehr da ist; Jemand aber der in England ist, müßte sagen:

I have never seen such a man in England, etc.

NB. 2. Mit dem Adverb “*lately* (neulich)” hat man auch das *Perfectum*, z. B.:

Have you seen Mr. N. *lately*? No, I *have not seen* him *lately* (od. *for some time*).

(39) NB. 1. Es wird als Regel angenommen, daß unveränderliche Wahrheiten durch das *Präsens* ausgedrückt werden müssen, gleichgiltig in welcher Zeit das vorhergehende Zeitwort sein mag, z. B.:

“Christ *said* that punishment *awaits* the wicked.”

“Charles *asserted* that virtue *is always* amiable.”

Dieses kann man als Ausnahme von der allgemeinen Regel, wie sie in der Grammatik LXXII., LXXIII., Seite 527 aufgestellt ist, betrachten.

NB. 2. Es gibt aber Fälle, wo man doch das *Imperfectum* brauchen muß, z. B.:

N. N. *never believed* in the goodness of God, till one day, as he *was passing* through a forest, a tiger sprang upon him, but a hunter shot the savage animal and saved him, and then he *avowed*, that God, at that moment, *was good*.

(40) NB. Man könnte oben auch sagen: “He *had never been better disposed*, etc.”

yesterday. — Pompey, on his flight from Pharsalia, *was obliged* to confess, that he *had depended* too much on his hopes; and that Cicero *had judged* better, and *seen* farther into things than he.

Chapter VII.

Exercises on the Prepositions corrected. (1)

About. Rule I, page 544 of the Grammar.

85. I have been running *about* the town the whole day, and (I) am very tired. — The great fire in London, in (*the year*) 1666, by which 13,200 houses were laid in ashes, burned *about* (*od. nearly*) three days, before any measures were taken to extinguish it. — *About* seven years ago, the great railway from London to Liverpool (*od. between London and Liverpool*), which cost *about* 96 million florins, was opened. — How far is it from London to Liverpool, and how long does it take to go there? It is *about* 210 English miles, to get (*oder to go*) there, you leave London at six o'clock in the morning, and you arrive in Liverpool (*at*) *about* six o'clock in the evening. — Have you *got* any money *about* you, to give something to this poor old man? I am very sorry, but (2) I have not (*got*) a farthing *about* me. — Barry O'Meara has written much *about* (*oder on*) the life of Napoleon in St. Helena. — For my part, I never trouble myself *about* other people's affairs (*oder about the affairs of other people*). — On the 5th of November, 1605, Guy Fawkes was *about* to blow up the Parliament-house with gunpowder, when he was detected.

Above. Rule II., page 545 of the Grammar.

86. Death and his brother Sleep, how wonderful they are, and how far *above* our conception (*oder comprehension*)! — The Custom-house in Liverpool (*has*) cost *above* three million six hundred thousand florins. — Pray, do you know (*od. do you happen to know*), where Dr. Gallypot lives? Oh yes, he lives *above* me (*od. a story [Stoßwerk] above me*). — How long does it take from London to the East Indies? *Above* four months, unless you go by Egypt. — Virtue and modesty are far *above* all the *beauty* in the world.

At. Rule III., page 545 of the Grammar.

87. Where do you live? (3) I live (*oder lodge*) *at* Mr. Wilson's, *at* the end of Regent-street. — I was *at* your house (*oder lodgings*)

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Präpositionen findet man Seite 353–364 und Seite 529–544 der Grammatik.

(2) NB. In Sätzen, wie der obige, läßt man am besten das "but" weg, z. B.:
"I am sorry I have not a farthing about me (es thut mir leid, daß ich keinen S. bei mir habe)."

(3) NB. "Where do you live?" sagt man, wenn man von einem beständigen Aufenthalt spricht; "where do you lodge?" wenn man nur einen kürzeren Aufenthalt bezeichnen will.

yesterday, but you were not *at* home. No, I was *at* church, *at* the theatre, *at* the ball. — Shakspeare was born in 1564, *at* Stratford-upon-Avon, and died in that town on his 52nd birth-day, the 23rd of April, 1616. — The Countess Laniska fell *at* the feet of Frederic the Great, to beg (oder *to implore*) pardon (oder *mercy*) for her son. — *At* eleven o'clock *at night* all *the* fire-bells rang, and *at* day-break (oder *at break of day*), there were no less than twelve houses to be seen in flames. — The girl, like most girls, could laugh and cry *at the same time*. — I am extremely happy *at* your having got such an honorable office (oder *so honorable an office*). — The admirable Crichton (freitn) was very clever *at* every thing. — The savages are nearly (oder *almost*) always *at* war.

Below, beneath, under. Rule IV., page 546 of the Grammar.

88. The Baron lives (oder *lodges*) *above*, and I *below*. — Greenwich lies on the Thames, a little *below* London. — A King is *below* an Emperor, and a captain *below* a major. — It is *beneath* (oder *below*) the dignity of an Earl (oder *auf dem Festland a Count*) to be a merchant. — *Under* the mild influence of an Italian sky, he recovered his health (again). — *Under* such appalling circumstances, it was no wonder that the poor woman lost her reason. — *Under* the weight of care and sorrow, he sunk into a premature (oder *an untimely*) grave.

Beside, besides, between, betwixt. Rule V., VI., page 546 of the Grammar.

89. She sat down *beside me* (oder *she seated herself beside me*), and told me of her many misfortunes. — Portia, in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," was very beautiful, very virtuous, and she was very rich *besides*. — *Besides* O'Connel, there were four others imprisoned on account of (oder *for*) state-offences (oder *offences of state*), but now they are all at liberty again, and very happy *besides*. — The Empress Josephine was quite *beside herself* with joy, when she was surprised by an unexpected visit from her son Eugene, the Viceroy of Italy. — VI. *Between* friends there should be no secrets⁽⁴⁾, and still less *between* husband and wife. — The canal *between* England and France is but (oder *only*) twenty-one English miles broad.

By. Rule VII., page 546 of the Grammar.

90. When do you intend going⁽⁵⁾ to London, and which way will you take (oder *go*)? I am going⁽⁵⁾ next week, I shall go *by* Hamburgh. — As I was standing *by* my friend Dickens in King-street yesterday, a horse darted *by* us in full gallop. — He stood sorrowful *by* her bed, and contemplated the ravages, which⁽⁷⁾ his bad treatment had produced (oder *caused*). — I was *at* your house this morn-

(4) Oder: "There should be no secrets *between* friends, and still less *between*, etc."

(5) Oder: When do you intend to go to L.? oder. When are you going to L.?

(6) Oder: I shall go, oder. I intend going (oder *to go*), oder. I am going next week, etc.

(7) Oder: Which had been caused by his bad treatment.

ing, but you were not at home. — Will you dine *with* us to-day? I am much obliged to you, but I cannot, for I am to dine *at* Lord Dudley's. — Hamlet, one of the finest tragedies, has been written *by* Shakspeare. — *By birth* he is an Englishman⁽⁸⁾, *by name* Johnson, and *by profession* a physician. — The church was destroyed *by* lightning. — More *by chance*, than *by good luck*, I found what I wanted. — In England corn is sold *by weight*, in Germany, *by measure*. — Having lost her children *one by one*, she prayed to God *day by day* (oder. *daily* oder. *every day*), that she might die. — The new Parliament-house will be ready *by June*. — He is richer *by much* than I, but also older *by twenty years* (than I). — *By his own account* (oder *according to his own account*), he must be wrong. — I will (oder shall) certainly do it; I swear it to you, *by Jupiter*, *by all the Saints*.

During, for, from. Rule VIII. — X., page 547 of the Grammar.

91. *During* our stay (oder sojourn) in Ephesus, we heard nothing of the beggar and his dog. — IX. When I saw my dear little child again, I wept *for* (oder *with*) joy. — My friend Wilson has set out *for* China (oder *is gone to China*), where he will remain *for* some time. — She sent *for* the Doctor (oder. physician), and prepared herself *for* the worst. — Don't be angry, I said it only *for fun*. — The celebrated Milton was blind *for several years* before his death. — I can lend you the money *for six weeks*, but no longer. — *As for me*, I must tell you, that I'll (oder. I will) never consent. — *As for the bride*, she was very beautiful. — In England cajeput-oil is considered very good *for* the cholera. — X. Now I am *hindered from* having my work ready in right time. — More than once I have been *saved from* drowning^(8b). — *Where* do you come *from* (oder. *whence do you come*)? I come *from* below, *from* above, but not *from* heaven.

In, into. Rule XI., XII., page 547 of the Grammar.

92. Where is your friend Mr. Barlow now (oder. at present)? He is at present (oder. now) *in* Spain, *in* town, *in* the country. — I saw the Queen *in* ⁽⁹⁾ St. Paul's (Cathedral) yesterday, and she was *in* deep mourning. — Have I the pleasure of seeing you *in* good health and spirits? *In* good health, O yes, but not *in* good spirits. — There *can* scarcely be any one, who does not believe *in* a God. — XII. I believe my money has fallen *into* bad hands. — He broke out *into* a terrible passion, when I told him that he *must* ⁽¹⁰⁾ leave the house within twenty-four hours. — The child went alone *into* the garden, and fell *into* the well.

(8) Oder: *He is an Englishman by birth*, etc.

(8 b) Oder: "I have been *saved from* drowning more than once."

(9) NB. So oft der Satz: „den Gottesdienst betwohnen“ bedeutet, muß man „at“ statt „in“ brauchen, siehe Anmerk. 20 S. 400 und Anmerk. 2 S. 530 der Grammatik.

(10) NB. Das „must“, obwohl *Præsens*, wird als *Imperfectum* gebraucht, aber nur dann, wenn die vergangene Zeit eines anderen Zeitworts im Satze gleich vorhersteht, wovon das „must“ unmittelbar abhängig ist, z. B.:

He *was* informed that his son *must* die. Ihm wurde mitgetheilt, daß sein Sohn sterben müsse.

Of, off. Rule XIII, XIV., page 547 of the Grammar.

93. Who is so *proud of* his country as the Englishman, and yet, he is the greatest cosmopolite in the world. — Daniel O'Connell *was* ⁽¹¹⁾ much *prouder of* his title, "The man of the People," than if he had possessed all the *titles of* nobility in the world. — When, and *of what*, did Napoleon die? Napoleon died the 5th of May, 1821, *of* cancer in the stomach. — And *of what did* the unhappy Josephine die? Josephine *died of* grief for the misfortunes of her former husband. — I do not *complain of* my treatment, I only say, that I might have been treated better. — XIV. We saw the man-of-war *off* Portsmouth. — *Take off* your hat, and *pull off* ⁽¹²⁾ your coat. — Take the books *off* the table, I must write on (ob. *upon*) it.

On, upon, out of. Rule XV., XVI., page 548 of the Grammar.

94. The book was *lying on* the table yesterday evening. — Paris *lies on* ⁽¹³⁾ the Seine. — Have you read *Milton on* Divorce? No, but I have read *Walker on* Woman. — Napoleon was born *on* the 15th of August, 1769, at Ajaccio in Corsica. — How are you going (ob. *how do you intend going*) to Richmond? I intend going (ob. *to go*) *on* foot, *on* horseback. — Why have you done that? I have done it *on* my friend's account (ob. *on account of* my friend, ob. *for my friend's sake*). — *On* such merry occasions, he was always the gayest of the *gay*. — XVI. Just as I came *out of* the house, it began to thunder and lighten. — When one is *out of* cash (ob. *out of* money), one is generally *out of* humour.

Over, round, through. Rule XVII. — XIX., page 548 of the Grammar.

95. We rowed *over* the Thames. — Who can say what fate hangs *over* his head! — Napoleon reigned *over* France, Italy, and Spain. — Queen Elisabeth *mourned* long *over* the death of her favorite, the Earl of Essex. — On my way from London to Liverpool, I stopped in Birmingham *over* night ⁽¹⁴⁾. — XVIII. Have you read Cook's voyage ⁽¹⁵⁾ *round* the world? Oh yes, and Anson's also. — Nothing is more delightful, more fairy-like, than sitting (ob. *than to sit*) *round* an English fire, in the dusk of the evening. — XIX. Can you tell me, which way leads to Westminster-Abbey? You must go *through* Whitehall, and King-street. — *Through* ambition, or through a thirst after (ob. *of*) gold, some (people) have murdered their brothers, and betrayed their country (ob. *native land*).

To, under, up, down. Rule XX. — XXII., page 549 of the Grammar.

96. The celebrated balloon, in which the Mess^{rs} Green and Mason

(11) NB. O'Connell ist todt, folglich muß es Imperfectum sein.

(12) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "Take off your hat and coat."

(13) NB. Man dürfte nicht sagen: "Paris is lying on the Seine," weil Paris immer da liegt; die Participial-Form "is lying, is reading, etc." bezeichnet nur ein zufälliges oder zeitweiliges und nicht beständiges Vorhandensein.

(14) NB. Es ist gebräuchlicher zu sagen:

I stopped (ob. remained) a night in Birmingham.

(15) NB. "A voyage" ist eine Seereise; "a journey" eine Landreise; "to travel" heißt „reisen.“

sailed from London to Nassau, on the 7th of November, 1836, *ascended to* the height of 6,000 feet. — Can you *see to* the bottom? No, but I can *see to* the top (*well*). — Give him time (*vd. let him have time*) to come *to* himself. — At the Lord Mayor's procession, on the 9th of November, there were *to the number* of 200,000 spectators present. — It is *a hundred to one*, that you will never get your money again. — What you relate there is nothing *to what* I saw in Madras. — The Chinese and Japanese are very unpolite *to* strangers. — He is *a father, brother, and friend to me*. — *As to* the Emperor of China, I believe he is (*vd. I believe him to be*) a very prudent man in his way. — XXI. *Under* the government of Elisabeth, England was powerful. — Herculaneum and Pompeii lie *under* (*vd. beneath*) the earth. — I am *under* the necessity of telling you (*vd. to tell you*), that I must have my money. — XXII. Walk *up* (*stairs*) with me, and I'll (*vd. I will*) show (*vd. shew*) you "Murphy's Views of Spain." — I saw the fellow walk *up and down* the street a couple of times, and then, he hid himself in a doorway, to await his opportunity.

With, by, within, without. Rule XXIII. — XXV., page 549 of the Grammar.

97. Let me know, when you intend going (*vd. are going*) to Paris, and I shall (*vd. will*) go *with* you. — It is a rule⁽¹⁶⁾ *with* me, never to lend money. — Weak *with* hunger, and stiff *with* cold, I found the poor woman and her three little children⁽¹⁷⁾. — The Athenians were *displeased with* Simonides, because he talked (*vd. spoke*) too loud. — I was quite enchanted (*vd. delighted*) *with* the view which I had from⁽¹⁸⁾ the Rigi. — The poor man wept when parting *with*⁽¹⁹⁾ his only son. — I have written this letter *with* my own hand, and now, I shall send it to London *by* (*the*) post. — XXIV. *Within* the memory of man, the cultivation of the mind, in general, has not reached so high a pitch as at present. — Windsor Castle lies *within* twenty English miles of London. — *Within* an hour, I shall be here again. — XXV. Can you not go *without* me? No, for to go (*vd. for going*) *without* you is of no use to me. — Now I understand Shakspeare *without* a dictionary. — It is terribly cold *without* (doors) to-day, I think we shall have snow.

(16) Dier: "With me it is a rule never to lend money."

(17) Dier: "I found the poor woman and her three little children weak with hunger, and stiff with cold."

(18) NB. "The view from" bedeutet, "die Aussicht, die man hat, wenn man oben auf dem Rigi steht;" "the view of" bedeutet, "der Anblick des Rigi selbst."

(19) NB "Parting from" bedeutet "Abschied nehmen von."

Chapter VIII.

Exercises on the Conjunctions corrected. (1)

As, when, while, since. Rule I.—IV., page 554 of the Grammar.

98. *As* you did not come at the fixed (od. appointed) hour, I thought you would not come at all. — I do not like to tell you the affair (od. circumstance), *as* I know that it would be disagreeable to you. And yet, I should like to hear it. — Just *as* I left the *House* (od. Parliament-house), Sir Robert Peel was speaking. — II. *When* I was in Paris, I often visited (2) the Royal library, which is the greatest in Europe, and contains no less than 900,000 volumes, and 80,000 manuscripts. — *When* (od. after) my master the Canon was dead, Doctor Sangrado offered to take me into his service. — *When* will you return from Italy? That I do not exactly know (od. *know exactly*); but you may depend upon it (od. you may be sure), that *whenever* I come back (od. *return*), my first visit shall be to you. — III. *While* (od. *as long as*) I was in London, I was continually surrounded by my friends. — IV. *Since* (od. *as*) you wish to learn English (od. *the English language*), you shall have an excellent master. — *Since* the affair is so, we must *leave it so* (od. *we must let it remain so*).

If, when, but. Rule V., VI., page 554 of the Grammar.

99. Many men live, as (3) *if* they should never die (3), and therefore, *when* (4) death comes, *he* finds them unprepared, and very unwilling to go *with him*. — VI. It is true, I am not rich, (*but*) I am honest, and every one knows that honesty is the best policy. — You have *but* (od. *only*) the name of virtue in your mouth; what it really is, you do not know. — Do *but* see how beautiful these flowers are! — The live-long day, he does nothing *but* smoke and sleep. — (The) poor woman! how she is to be pitied, she has lost all her children *but two*. — How long are you in town? I am *but just* arrived. — So weak are my nerves, that I never hear music *but* I must weep. — I never go out *but* (5) I meet Mr. Dolittle. — May I die, *but* I'll be revenged! — Who knows *but* he may confess his crime? — You *cannot but* know the works of the immortal Shakspeare, the greatest dramatic poet in the world. Oh yes, I know them all well *but two* pieces. — *Who but knows* (od. *who is there that does not know*) the seven wonders of the world, and the seven wise men (od. sages) of Greece? — There is hardly any one *but* knows the *Illiad* of (6) Homer, and the *Aeneiad* of Virgil.

(1) NB. Die Regeln über die Conjunctionen findet man Seite 365—369 und Seite 550—554 der Grammatik.

(2) Oder: "*I visited the Royal library frequently.*"

(3) Oder: "*As if they were never to die.*"

(4) NB. Brauchte man "*if*" oben, so drückte es einen Zweifel aus, ob der Tod je käme, was nicht zu bezweifeln ist, folglich muß man "*when*" und nicht "*if*" in allen solchen Fällen brauchen.

(5) NB. Sagte man oben "*but to meet*" so hieße es: „außer um — zu treffen.“

(6) NB. Ueber "*of*" oben siehe Anmerkung 5 Seite 16 vorliegenden Buches.

Neither - nor &c. Rule VII., VIII., page 555 of the Grammar.

100. The child is dangerously ill, *nor* is there any hope of its recovery. — The plan was good, *nor* could there have been much danger in it. — I have *not* your book, *nor* ⁽⁷⁾ have I *ever* had it. — The uncle of the Queen of England, *you know*, is King of Hanover. ⁽⁸⁾ — O yes, I know. — He was (*as*) *impatient* as an eagle in a grate. — *Should* I not be here at nine o'clock, do not (*ob.* *don't*) wait breakfast for me. — *Did you but know* (*ob.* if you only knew), how much we like (*ob.* wish) to see you, you would come oftener to us. — I assured him *you were well*, but he said, *he could* scarcely believe it, for if you were, you would certainly have written to him.

Concluding Pieces as general exercise.

I. The Schoolmaster in Paris.

101. A schoolmaster in Paris wished to prove, that he was the handsomest man on the face of the Earth. He concluded as follows: "Europe is the handsomest (*ob.* *finest*) part of the world, France is the handsomest country in Europe, Paris is the handsomest city in France, the University is the handsomest quarter in Paris, my room is the handsomest in the University, I am the handsomest (thing) in my room, *ergo*: I am the handsomest man in the world."

II. It is good to have Friends everywhere.

102. A good old woman, who was *at* church, took two wax-candles, one of which ⁽⁹⁾ she lit before the picture of St. Michael, and the other, inadvertently, before the devil, who stood under his feet. The priest, who remarked it, *said to her*: "Ah! good woman, what are you doing? Do you not see that you are offering a candle to the devil?" The woman replied: "What does that signify, ⁽¹⁰⁾ good Sir? It is good to have friends everywhere, in Paradise as well as in Hell, for we do not know where (*ob.* whither) we may come."

(7) NB. Ueber den Gebrauch des "*either — or, neither — nor, not — either*," sind alle Grammatiker einig, nicht so aber über den Gebrauch des "*not — nor, no — nor, nothing — nor*." Viele Grammatiker stellen als Regel auf, daß wenn das Subject der Rede unverändert bleibt, man "*not — or, no — or, nothing — or*" brauchen muß, z. B.:

He does *not* read *or* write. — I have *not* seen your hat *or* stick.

We have *no* Spanish *or* French wine. — He has *no* friends *or* acquaintance(s).

I said *nothing* to you, *or* to your brother *or* sister.

Dieses aber ist falsch, und obige Sätze müssen heißen:

He does *not* read *nor* (*does he*) write. — I have *not* seen your hat *nor* stick.

We have *no* Spanish *nor* (*have we*) French wine. He has *no* friends *nor*, etc.

I said *nothing* to you, *nor* (*did I say any thing*) to your brother, etc.

NB. Statt "*not — nor, no — nor*" ist es immer besser "*neither — nor*" zu gebrauchen, z. B.:

He *neither* reads *nor* writes. — I have seen *neither* your hat *nor* stick.

We have *neither* Spanish *nor* French wine. He has *neither* friends *nor* acquaintance.

The dog in the manger would *neither* eat the hay himself *nor* suffer the ox to eat it.

Man kann aber auch sagen:

I *cannot* find *either* my book *or* my pen, besser:

I can find *neither* my book *nor* my pen.

(8) Der alte König Ernst August von Hannover war Onkel der Königin von England, der gegenwärtige ist ihr Vetter.

(9) NB. Man kann auch sagen: "*of which she lit one*," etc.

(10) Oder: "*what matter for that, good Sir*."

III. The Poet Waller, and Charles II. of England.

103. Waller, an English poet, made an excellent panegyric, in very good Latin *verse*,⁽¹¹⁾ on Cromwell, while he was Protector. Charles II. *being* re-established on the Throne in 1660, Waller presented him some *verses*⁽¹¹⁾ which he had made in his praise. — The King having⁽¹²⁾ read them, reproached him with having made much better on Oliver. Waller replied: "Sire, we poets succeed much better in fiction than in truth."

(11) NB. Im ersten Satz oben bedeutet "*verse*" Poesie im Gegensatz zu Prosa; im zweiten bedeutet "*verses*" einige (ein, zwei, drei u.) Verse.

(12) NB. Man kann auch sagen:

"After the king had read them, he reproached W. with having, etc."

I. Appendix.

Formula of Etymological Parsing. (1)

Parsing is the resolving a sentence into its different elements, by showing the several parts of speech of which it is composed, and their relation to each other according to grammatical rules.

By parsing we examine 1st, the nature of the terms of which a phrase is composed; 2^{ndly}, the gender, number, and case of the nouns; 3^{rdly}, the case of the article, and the degree and case of the adjective; 4^{thly}, the gender, number, and case of the pronouns; 5^{thly}, the mood, tense, person, and number of the verbs; and 6^{thly}, the part which each word occupies in the sentence, and their relation to each other.

The following may serve as an example:

"Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear."

Absent:	Adjective which admits of no degrees of comparison.
or :	Disjunctive conjunction, which is always preceded by "whether" or "either," expressed or understood.
dead :	Adjective; positive degree, and together with "absent," qualifies the noun "friend." The three words "absent or dead" are used elliptically for, "Whether he is absent or dead."
still :	Conjunction (both), or adverb (immer noch) (in the above phrase it may be taken in both senses).
let :	Irregular verb active, imperative mood, auxiliary to the verb "be." Infinitive "to let." Particip: <i>letting</i> , <i>let</i> . Indicativ: I <i>let</i> , thou <i>lettest</i> , he <i>lets</i> , we (you, they) <i>let</i> ."
a :	Indefinite article, referring to <i>friend</i> .
friend :	Noun (common); accusative case, third person singular, governed by <i>let</i> .
be :	Neuter Verb; irreg.; Imperative mood <i>let</i> — <i>be</i> . Infin. <i>to be</i> , Part. <i>being</i> , <i>been</i> . Indic.: I <i>am</i> , thou <i>art</i> , he <i>is</i> , we (you, they) <i>are</i> .
dear :	Adjective; positive degree, referring to "friend."
A :	Indefinite article, referring to <i>sigh</i> .
sigh :	Noun (common); third pers. sing.; accusative case, governed by <i>claims</i> .
the :	Definite article, determines "absent."
absent :	Adjective-noun, or adjective used as noun; 3 rd per. sing.; Nom. case.
claims :	Regular verb active; 3 rd per. sing.; Indicative mood, present tense: <i>to claim</i> , <i>claiming</i> , <i>claimed</i> ; I <i>claim</i> , thou <i>claimest</i> , he <i>claims</i> ; I <i>claimed</i> , etc.
the :	Definite article; determines "dead."
dead :	Adjective - noun; 3 rd per. sing.; Nom. case.
a :	Indefinite article, referring to "tear."
tear :	Noun (common); 3 rd per. sing.; Accusative case, governed by <i>claims</i> .

(1) Paradigm oder Muster zum etymologischen Analysiren.

II. Appendix.

Rules on Punctuation.

In addition to what has been said on the use of the stops, §. 168, page 50 of the Grammar, it may be desirable to offer some further remarks here.

It is not my intention however, nor indeed is it necessary, to give a regular treatise on punctuation. I merely wish to point out to the learner, the principle difference which exists between the English and German manner of employing the *comma*, which, of all the points, is the most difficult. In the use of the *semicolon* (;), *colon* (:), *period* (.), *note of interrogation* (?), and *note of admiration* (!), both languages are nearly the same, not so, however, in the use of the *comma*, which is the most important of all.

Rule I. The comma, as in German.

A simple sentence, when *short*, admits only a period (Punkt) or note of interrogation or exclamation at the end; as:

"No state of life is exempt from trouble.

All sinful practices degrade the nature of man.

Have you ever been in London? How beautiful the sun and moon are!"

Rule II. The Comma in English, different from German.

When a simple sentence is *long*, the subject and the predicate consisting each of a number of words, a comma must be inserted before the verb; as:

"A steady and undivided attention to one object, is a sure mark of a superior mind."

A long sojourn at the Cape of Good Hope, *has* ruined my health (1).

His plain and straightforward language, *won* (1) general and cordial approbation.

Rule III. The Comma before "and" different from German.

Three or more words of the same part of speech, with or without a conjunction, require a comma after each of them; and the last word, if a substantive, must also be separated from the verb by a comma; as:

"Intellectual superiority is acquired, and not bestowed."

(1) NB. The above is the rule laid down by all grammarians, and observed by all good English writers; the German omission of the *comma* in all such cases, however, is decidedly more rational, and more correct.

"Poetry, music, and painting, are ⁽²⁾ fine arts."

I have seen Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, etc.

David was a brave, wise, and prudent prince. ^(2b)

John, James, and Joseph, father, son, and grandson, talked, laughed, and jested long, pleasantly, and merrily.

NB: John and Joseph, father and son, talked and laughed long and ⁽³⁾ pleasantly.

"God made the country, and man made the town."

"The man of virtue will be trusted, relied upon, and esteemed."

NB: The man of virtue will be trusted and esteemed.

Industry is the father, and leisure is the mother, of all the ornamental arts.

Rule IV. The Comma before the Relative Pronoun, "who," &c.

1. A comma must be inserted before the relative pronoun, when the clause immediately after it is used as explanatory of the antecedent clause; as:

"He, who ⁽⁴⁾ disregards the good opinion of the world, must be utterly abandoned."

We, who are rich and happy, should help the poor. ⁽⁵⁾

This spot, which was the scene of the deed, will ever be remarkable.

2. But when the relative pronoun is so closely connected with its antecedent, that it cannot be transposed, a comma must not be inserted before it; as:

"Self-denial is the sacrifice which virtue must make."

He whom you speak of, is eminently a happy man.

The exact spot which was the scene of the deed, ⁽⁶⁾ is unknown.

Men who have no fixed occupation, ⁽⁶⁾ are liable to fall into habitual idleness.

Inform me whether that man who called here yesterday, was on the spot.

3. When several words come between the relative and its antecedent, a comma is sometimes inserted; as:

"There is no charm in the female sex, which can supply the place of virtue." ⁽⁷⁾

(2) NB. The above is the system of punctuation adopted by all English grammarians; the German system is, however, decidedly more correct. The three nouns in the above passage form the *nominative plural*, as is manifest from a plural verb following them. They govern collectively, not separately, the verb "are;" and a comma after "painting" can hardly be justified, either on the principles of grammar or reason.

(2 b) NB. An exception to the above rule takes place, when two or more adjectives do not express distinct qualities of the noun, but one adjective merely modifies the other; as: "A dark brown coat." "A light yellow green tint (or colour)."

(3) NB. Besides connecting words, conjunctions, commonly, introduce the subdivisions, or the least constructive parts, of a compound sentence. In every such case, the conjunction should be preceded by a comma. In this respect, — with the exception of "and", as in the examples above, the rule is the same in English and German, Ex.:

She is good, but she is old. He is avaricious, although he is rich.

"No matter where our fate may guide us,

If those we love are still beside us."

The laurels of the warrior are dyed in blood, and bedewed with the tears of the widow and the orphan.

(4) NB. Some writers on punctuation object, — without reason, however, — to the above system, and will, in such cases, not admit of the comma; as:

"The student who is ambitious to excel must expect difficulties."

(5) NB. In short sentences, the comma is generally omitted in cases such as the above, Ex.

He whom you see here, is my friend. She that we saw yesterday, is dead.

(6) NB. In cases like the above the German system is decidedly more correct, for either there should be a comma before "who," or there should not be one after occupation, as

"Men who have no fixed occupation are liable to fall into habitual idleness."

Such, however, is not the custom in English.

(7) NB. "That which (dasjenige, welches)," which is always separated by a comma in German, does not admit of one in English; Ex.:

That which you have, is better than that which I have, and than that which he has

Rule V. The Comma before dates, &c. different from German.

When any number of nominatives immediately follow one another, and have only *one verb*, which is not repeated, but understood, commas must be inserted in its place, *after the second and following nominatives*:

1. Shakspeare died in 1616; Milton, in 1674; Otway, in 1685; Dryden, in 1701; Gay, in 1732; Pope, in 1744; Young, in 1765; Gray, in 1771; and Goldsmith, in 1774.

Louis XVI. of France was beheaded on the 21st of January 1793. He ascended the throne of France May 10th, 1774.

2. Prosperity brings idleness; *idleness*, langour; *langour*, a weariness of life.

Six hours' sleep for a man; *seven*, for a woman; *eight*, for a child; and *nine*, for a pig.

"Reading makes a full man; *conversation*, a ready man; and *writing*, an exact man."

Rule VI. The case absolute, a direct address, require the comma.

The words used in a *direct address*, the *case absolute*, a *short expression* (either a quotation or a command) and the *infinitive mood absolute*, when it is not used as a nominative case, ⁽⁸⁾ should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as:

"My son, hear the counsels of thy father."

Good morning, *Madam*. I remain, *Sir*, your obedient servant.

The time of youth *being precious*, we ought to devote it to improvement.

"The world," says Shakspeare, "is still deceived with ornament."

"Take care of your *pence*," says some noted economist, "and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Zimmermann tells us, "*Where* there is wisdom, there will be good temper, calmness, and cheerfulness."

As Mr. Ensor well observes, "*The* better part of a present is the delicacy used in conferring it."

Where thy true treasure? Gold says, "not in me."

And, "Not in *me*," the Diamond. Gold is poor.

Rule VII. Adjuncts or explanatory phrases.

Adjuncts or explanatory phrases, either at the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as:

With gratitude, I remember his goodness.

He will come, *no doubt*, if you send for him.

To be sure, I am not so young as I was; but I am not broken by age.

Like the madman in Le Sage, some libellers scatter their firebrands in sport.

As the sun dispels the darkness of earth, *so is the gloom of the heart dispelled by the cheering star of hope*.

Rule VIII. Inverted order requires the Comma.

A comma must be inserted between the two parts of a sentence, which have their syntactical order inverted; as:

8) A nominative case is: "To do good is the duty of man."

To God, nothing is impossible.⁽⁹⁾

Of happiness, contentment is the very soul.

In all intellectual pursuits, attention is of primary importance.

Rule IX. The infinitive Mood after "to be."

When any tense of the verb *to be* is followed by a verb in the *infinitive mood*, which, by *transposition*, might be made the nominative case to it, the verb *to be* is separated from it by a comma; as:

The most obvious remedy is, *to withdraw* from all associations with bad men.⁽¹⁰⁾

The best thing you could possibly do, *would be*, *to go* yourself.⁽¹⁰⁾

Rule X. No Comma, where in German one is used.

1. When the comparative member is united to the other member of a sentence by the conjunction "*as*" or by the adverb "*than*," a comma between them, — although always used in German —, would be incorrect; Ex.

The wear of activity does not consume a man so rapidly *as* the rust of idleness wastes him away.

The proud man is more tenacious of his rank *than* he is anxious to deserve it.

There is no more courage in a rash man *than* there is in a moth flying into a blaze.⁽¹¹⁾

2. When the *relative pronoun* "*who*, *which*, *that*," is omitted, the comma, — though used in German, — is likewise omitted; as:

Your agreeable company is a pleasure *I desire*.⁽¹²⁾

The gentleman and lady *we met* yesterday, are friends of mine.⁽¹³⁾

(9) NB. When in their *natural* order, the above phrases require no comma; Ex:

Nothing is impossible to God. Contentment is the very soul of happiness.

Attention is of primary importance in all intellectual pursuits.

(10) NB. That is, "*To withdraw from all associations with bad men, is the most obvious remedy.*"

"To go yourself, would be the best thing you could do."

NB. 2. The Rule as above (IX) must also be observed, when the verb "*to be*" is ellipsed; Ex.:

"How ridiculous, to lose his life for a silly coquette."

That is, "*How ridiculous (it was) to lose his life for a silly coquette.*"

(11) NB. 1. The conjunction "*that*" and also "*etc. (etcetera, etc.)*" always require the comma before them; as:

"Be virtuous, that you may be happy."

There were many people there; English, French, *Germans*, etc.

NB. 2. But when the conjunction is omitted, the comma is not used; as:

I really thought (that) you were there. I believed (that) he had done it.

(12) NB. The vast importance of a comma was illustrated, a few years ago, in an American paper. A young lady, named Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, was supposed to have committed suicide; but the editor of the paper in question, not wishing to assert so much, stated, that

"She was found, strangled by her father and mother."

Thus, through the omission of a comma after "*strangled*," the parents of Miss Smith were absolutely charged with the murder of their own daughter! The sentence unequivocally asserted, that

"She was found, strangled by her father and mother."

Whereas, all that the editor intended or wished to say was, that

"She was found, strangled, by her father and mother."

(13) NB. 1. "*Adverbs*," when they make sense of themselves; require, — as in German, — a comma before and after them; for instance, such as:

Consequently, unquestionably, frequently, doubtless, indeed, etc.

NB. 2. There are also several *adverbial phrases* which may also be placed under this rule; as:

"In the first place," "On the contrary," "Beyond dispute," "At least," "Now and then," "Day by day," "Week after week," "Not long since," "For the most part,"

etc. Ex.:

He is a bad man, consequently, he is unhappy.

This is, beyond dispute, the best historical work he has ever written.

NB. In all other respects, the use of the comma is the same in English as in German, and I shall conclude my observations on punctuation, by giving an example of the use of the semicolon; the other *points* or stops being generally the same in both languages:

The Semicolon.

The *semicolon* is used to separate the parts of a sentence, which are less closely connected than those which are separated by a comma; Ex.:

"My friend rose at six o'clock; breakfasted; sat down to write; continued writing till twelve; walked to his brother's; stayed in conversation with him for an hour; went afterwards to the exchange; returned home at five; dined; joined a family party at six; amused himself with his friends and relations till eleven; and then went to bed."

The whole of the foregoing example, may be described as a logical noun, *my friend*, — and a logical verb of plural circumstances. The events may, however, be related in sentences otherwise constructed, the judgement and choice in the matter resting entirely with rhetoric: for instance:

"My friend rose at six o'clock, and, soon after, breakfasted. He then began to write, and continued at this occupation till twelve, when he went to his brother's. Finding him at home, he sat down and conversed with him for an hour. It was then 'change time. He hastened to this place of business, and transacted the important concerns of the day, contriving to reach home at five o'clock to dinner. At six he joined a family party, and amused himself in the company of his relations and friends till eleven, when he went to bed."

NB. In point of style, the latter example is far preferable to the other.

The End.

It is not only the fact that the world is the same
in all its parts, but I have observed my observations on
the world, by going to various parts of the world; the
fact being that the world is the same in all its parts.

The Conclusion

The conclusion is that the world is the same in all its parts, which
is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.

The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.
The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.

The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.
The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.

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The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.
The world is the same in all its parts, and the same in all its parts.

The End

Rothwell, J. S. S.

Schlüssel zu den Aufgaben in Rothwell's vollständiger, theoretisch-praktischer Grammatik der englischen Sprache Mit vielen erklärenden Anmerkungen und Angabe der verschiedenen Art und Weise, wie die Sätze im Englischen gegeben werden können ; Nebst Beispielen über das Analysiren und über die Interpunktion ; Zum Gebrauch der Eltern, Gouvernanten und

München 1855

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